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New England Society of Pennsylvania

34th

Thirty-fourth
Annual Festival

1914

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Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia
December Twenty-Second : Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

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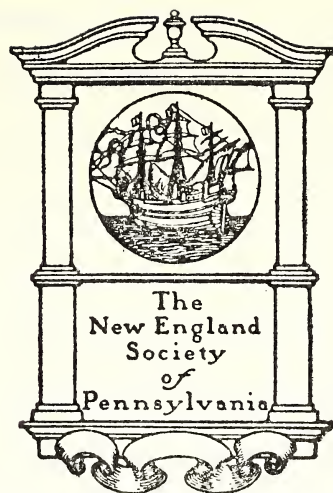
1914

New England Society
of Pennsylvania



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Council of the Society, 1915



President

Alba B. Johnson

Vice-Presidents

Cyrus H. K. Curtis

Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

George Irving Merrill

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

Physician

Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

N. Parker Shortridge

Theodore Frothingham

Leslie W. Miller

Lincoln K. Passmore

TWO YEARS

Edgar C. Felton

Charles A. Brinley

Frederic H. Strawbridge

Louis S. Fiske

THREE YEARS

Parker S. Williams

George Woodward, M.D.

Edward P. Borden

George Wood

Standing Committees of the Council



On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
George Woodward, M.D.
George Wood
Lincoln K. Passmore

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The President
The Chaplain
The Physician
Charles A. Brinley
Edgar C. Felton

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
N. Parker Shortridge
Theodore Frothingham
Edward P. Borden
Frederic H. Strawbridge

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

1881-84 . . .	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . .	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . .	George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . .	John H. Converse
1897-1900 . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . .	Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1909	Theodore N. Ely
1910-11 . . .	Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
1912-15 . . .	Alba B. Johnson

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . .	Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . .	B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . .	John H. Converse
1895-96 . . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897	Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . .	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900	E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . .	Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . .	Theodore N. Ely
1909-13 . . .	Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1914-15 . . .	Cyrus H. K. Curtis

Past and Present Members of the Council

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-83 . . .	Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1884-88 . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . .	John H. Converse
1891-94 . . .	N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . .	Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . .	E. Burgess Warren
1900	Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . .	Theodore Frothingham
1904-15 . . .	Thomas E. Cornish

Secretaries

1881-82 . . .	H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1915 . .	Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902 . .	Clarence H. Clark
1903-10 . . .	Edward P. Borden
1911-15 . . .	George Irving Merrill

Chaplains

1881-84 . . .	Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . .	Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . .	Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . .	Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . .	Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-13 . . .	Rev. Mervin J. Eckles, D.D.
1914-15 . . .	Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . .	E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1910 . .	Charles P. Turner, M.D.
1910	DeForest Willard, M.D.
1911-15 . . .	Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Directors

1881-90	J. E. Kingsley
1881-89	Henry Winsor
1881-89	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84	Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83	G. A. Wood
1881-91	Amos R. Little
1881-94	Lemuel Coffin
1881-84	Samuel M. Felton
1881-84	George F. Tyler
1881-82	Frank S. Bond
1881-1914	N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82	Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94	Richard A. Lewis
1883-84	Charles D. Reed
1883-87	George W. Smith
1884-86	Henry Lewis
1884-92	Lucius H. Warren
1885	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1910	John H. Converse
1885-90	Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 . .	Harold Goodwin
1885-88	Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88	H. W. Pitkin
1889-93	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903	Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91	Atwood Smith
1890-91	William B. Bement
1891-95	Eugene Delano
1891-1902-15 . .	Edward P. Borden
1891-1900	W. D. Winsor
1892	Edward L. Perkins
1892-93	P. P. Bowles
1892	J. R. Claghorn
1893	Luther S. Bent

Past and Present Members of the Council

Directors

1893-1902. . . .	John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96	E. Burgess Warren
1894-1911. . . .	Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
1894-1900-15 . .	Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08 . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98	Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-15 . .	Charles A. Brinley
1899-1913. . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-10	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05	George Mather Randle
1901-03	Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08	Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06-13. . . .	Theodore N. Ely
1902-11	Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06	Clarence H. Clark
1904-06	Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-15	George Woodward, M.D.
1907-15	Parker S. Williams
1909-15	Edgar C. Felton
1911.	Alba B. Johnson
1912-15	Frederic H. Strawbridge
1912-15	George Wood
1912-15	Leslie W. Miller
1913.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis
1913-15	Lincoln K. Passmore
1914-15	Louis S. Fiske

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Treasury

GEORGE IRVING MERRILL, *Treasurer*, in account with
THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1913

Nov. 1. To Balance, cash.....\$2,708.07

1914

Nov. 1. To Amount received from members:

Initiation Fees	50.00	
Annual dues	780.00	
To Real Estate Trust Co., interest ..	52.71	
By Cash paid, Dinner Fund.....		\$224.05
By Cash paid, Sundry Bills.....		742.75
By Balance cash in Real Estate Trust Company		2,623.98
		<hr/>
	\$3,590.78	\$3,590.78

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE IRVING MERRILL, *Treasurer*.

December 3, 1914.

Objects of the Society



The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	\$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year.....	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting



The Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December tenth, 1914, at the Bellevue-Stratford, at 4 p.m.

Mr. Thomas E. Cornish, Vice-President, in the absence of President Johnson, presided.

The minutes of the last Annual meeting were approved without reading, having been published in the year book for 1913 and distributed to the members.

The treasurer's report was read and referred to the Council for publication. (See page 13 of this book.)

The Council reported the death during the year of

Prof. Chas. E. Dana
Benj. M. Faires
Amos H. Hall
Dr. Niles M. Miller
Frank P. Pendleton
Augustus Thomas
Edward Tredick
Stephen W. White
Stuart Wood

The following nominations for officers and directors were made:

President.—Alba B. Johnson

Vice-Presidents. { Cyrus H. K. Curtis
 { Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer.—George Irving Merrill

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain.—Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, S.T.D.

Physician.—Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting

Directors to serve three years:

Parker S. Williams
Dr. George Woodward
Edward P. Borden
George Wood

There being no opposition, the Secretary cast one ballot, and those nominated were declared duly elected.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at five dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be seven dollars each, the allotment of more than one seat to each member to be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

Mr. Cornish reported satisfactory progress upon the engagement of speakers at the annual festival and that the arrangements for the details of the dinner would be successfully completed.

A resolution of thanks to the Bellevue-Stratford for use of the room for the meeting was approved. Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary.*

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Speakers at the Annual Festivals and the Toasts Assigned to Them

1881

Hon. E. A. Rollins, President of the Society,
President's Address.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of the United States Senate,
(No toast assigned.)

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania,
" Pennsylvania."

Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.,
" The Navy."

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Pt. Williams College,
" New England and Education."

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
" The Mission of New England."

Charles Emory Smith,
" The Press of New England."

Mark Twain,
(No toast assigned.)

1882

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull,
" The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, who introduced Attorney-
General Palmer,
" The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

General W. Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.,
"The Army and Navy."

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Yale,
"The Pilgrim Fathers."

Hon. M. Russell Thayer,
"The Judiciary."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"New England and Her Cities."

1883

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Hon. Chester Arthur,
"The President of the United States."

Hon. W. R. Chandler, Secretary of Navy,
"Army and Navy."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
"The Land of Steady Habits."

Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.,
*"The Forefathers of New England, the Grandfathers of
American Independence."*

Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D.,
"Massachusetts."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Yankee."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1884

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland,
President's Address.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Wm. B. Smith, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"Rhode Island and Her Suggestions."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Puritan Outside of New England."

Hon. James MacAlister,
"Free Schools for the People Founded by New England."

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
"New England and Pennsylvania."

1885

E. J. Bartlett, President Dartmouth College,
Eulogy of E. A. Rollins (Deceased).

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Charles Dudley Warner,
"The New England Farmer."

Hon. George F. Edmunds,
"New England and the Senate."

Charles Emory Smith,
"A Pilgrim Monument."

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D.,
"New England Press."

Hon. John D. Long,
"The Old Bay State."

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh,
*"Philadelphia as a Refuge for Distressed New
Englanders."*

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1886

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. George William Curtis,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency,
"The President of the Republic and the Union of the States."

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
"The New Netherlanders—the Pilgrims of Manhattan."

Hon. John Stewart,
"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Union and Once Its Battleground."

1887

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.
President's Address.

Hon. William M. Evarts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor,
"The Commonwealth Founded by William Penn."

Hon. Charles F. Warwick,
"The Centennial City."

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
"Essex County, Massachusetts, the First American Home of the Puritan."

Rev. William P. Breed, D.D.,
"The Sons of the Pilgrims an Improvement on the Fathers."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1888

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the U. S.,
"New England in the Supreme Court."

Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University,
"The Early Worthies of New England."

Hon. Charles C. Beaman,
"Our Fellow Exiles in Manhattan."

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
*"New England and the Business Interests of
Philadelphia."*

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
"New England in Literature."

1889

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge,
"Our Country."

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth,
"The Pilgrim Abroad."

General Horace Porter,
"The Puritan."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1890

John H. Converse,
Vice-President's Address and Letter from the President.
Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Minister of the United States
to Russia.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia Bar.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter,
*"Descendants of the Pilgrims in New York and
Philadelphia."*

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

Hon. John Temple Graves,
"New England Ideas in the New South."

Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D.,
"The Pilgrim and the Puritan."

1891

Address of Vice-President John H. Converse.

Letter from President Charles Emory Smith.

Hon. John R. Planton, Consul-General of the
Netherlands.

Presentation of a Gavel made from wood of the old church
at Delftshaven, the home of the Pilgrims
in Holland.

Hon. Redfield Proctor,
"The Green Mountain State."

Hon. William T. Davis,
*"The Pilgrims of Plymouth the Traditional and the True
Pilgrims."*

Rev. Francis L. Patten, D.D.,
*"Contributions of the Puritans to Education and
Religion."*

Hon. James T. Brooks, Pittsburg,
"The Pilgrim in Ohio."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.,
“*The American Spirit at Work.*”

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,
“*The Keystone and Plymouth Rock.*”

1892

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,
“*The State of Pennsylvania.*”

Hon. Edwin M. Stuart, Mayor,
“*The City of Philadelphia.*”

John Sparhawk, Jr.,
Presentation of a gavel block.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate,
“*The Puritan Away from Home.*”

David W. Sellers, Esq., Philadelphia,
“*Pilgrims Who Are Not Puritans.*”

1893

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President of United States,
Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.,
“*The Day We Celebrate.*”

Hon. Charles A. Boutelle,
“*Hail Mayflower, Hail Columbia.*”

Rev. John S. McIntosh, D.D.,
“*The Other Pilgrims.*”

Hon. Murat Halsted,
“*American Expansion.*”

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1894

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Seth Low,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Horace Porter,
"Puritan Influence."

Hon. Charles A. Dana,
"New England in Journalism."

William H. McElroy, Esq.,
"The Pilgrim Children."

Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D.,
"Boston Common and Penn Square."

1895

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hamilton W. Mabie, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Nelson A. Miles,
"The Army and Navy."

Hon. Henry E. Howland,
"The Pilgrim in New York."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"The Puritan Conscience."

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.,
"The Pilgrims in Ulster."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1896

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Charles Warren Lippett, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney-General United States,
"The New Englander as an Ohio Man."

Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey,
"The Moral Element in Our Politics a Legacy from the Puritans."

John Fox, Jr.,
"The Southern Mountaineer, New England's Ally in the Civil War."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Democracy of the Mayflower."

Rev. Samuel Elliott,
"New England Idealism."

1897

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"The Puritan Idea of Government."

Rev. George R. Van DeWater, D.D.,
"The Dutchman's Contribution to the New Englander's Greatness."

A. V. V. Raymond, LL.D., President Union College,
"The New Englander as a Citizen."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1898

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,

"The President's Address."

Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D.,

"Ancestral Ideas—Yankee-Dutch, and Cavalier."

Hon. Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General,

"The Navy of the United States."

Admiral Schley,

Address.

Hon. Daniel A. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania,

Address.

Hon. William A. Stone, Governor-Elect of Pennsylvania,

Address.

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury,

"The New Englander in the Army."

1899

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,

President's Address.

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.,

"The Day We Celebrate."

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

*"The Puritan's Loyalty to Conviction—May It Be
Emulated in the Present Generation."*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General,

"The President of the United States."

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D.,

"The Greatest of the Puritans."

George W. Cable,

"The New England Idea."

General Nelson A. Miles,

Address.

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff,

Address.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1900

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. George Harris, D.D., President Amherst College,
"The Puritan in the Twentieth Century."

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
"Patriotism."

Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.
"Our Inheritance."

Hon. George C. Perkins,
"The Yankee in the Far West."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Response to the Retiring President."

Major William H. Lambert,
"New England in Pennsylvania."

1901

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court,
"The United States: A World Power?"

Hon. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State,
"Two Types of Patriotism."

His Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister,
"A Greeting from the Orient."

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran,
"America in the Twentieth Century."

Mr. Simeon Ford,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter,
"Puritan and Yankee."

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin,
"The Old Bay State."

Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Member of Parliament,
"Greeting from Old England."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1902

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. George F. Hoar,
"Forefathers' Day."

Hon. Addison G. Foster,
"The Pennsylvania of the West."

Hon. Orville A. Platt,
"New England in the Senate."

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield,
"New England in the House of Representatives."

1903

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

His Excellency, Kogoro Takahira, Minister of Japan,
"New England and Japan."

Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
"New England in the Navy."

Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith,
"The Puritan's Moral Backbone."

Samuel J. Elder, Esq.,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Hon. Reuben O. Moon,
"The World's Infant Republic."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1904

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lt.-Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Puritan's Part in the American."

Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of Pennsylvania,
"The New Englander at Home and Abroad."

Rev. David McConnell Steele,
"Ourselves As Others See Us."

Hon. Arthur Lord,
"The Pilgrim Fathers."

1905

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Francis A. Lewis, Esq.,
"The Puritan as a Straight Thinker."

William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq.,
"A Virginian's Point of View."

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.,
"The Puritan Spirit."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1906

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A.,
"The New England Soldier."

Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman,
"The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestors."

Isaac Sharpless, LL.D., President Haverford College,
Haverford, Pa.,
"As the Quaker Sees It."

William H. McElroy, Esq., New York,
"Some Particulars of the Landing."

1907

Mr. Theodore N. Ely,
Vice-President's Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
"Pennsylvania—New England."

Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.,
"The Mission of America."

Darwin P. Kingsley, Esq.,
"Puritanism: A Living Force."

Rev. Flavel S. Luther, D.D., President Trinity College,
"The Puritan and the Quaker."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1908

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.,
Vice-President's Address.

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
The Toastmaster's Address.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, S.T.B.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D.,
"Tolerance—Its Use and Abuse."

Signor Guglielmo Ferrero,
"The Manifest Greatness of the American Republic."

John E. Hedges, Esq.,
"The Puritan's Word."

William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D.,
*"Two Representatives of Colonial Character—Jonathan
Edwards and Benjamin Franklin."*

1909

Theodore N. Ely,
President's Address.

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Henry A. Shute,
"The American Turkey."

Mr. Patrick Francis Murphy,
"Time and Chance."

Col. George Harvey,
"The Pilgrim Son."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1910

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

President's Address.

Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D.D.

"The Loyalty of the New Englanders."

Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D.,

"Puritan Ideals, Progress and Reform."

Hon Martin W. Littleton,

"The Martial Spirit of Our Fathers."

1911

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.,

President's Address.

Bliss Perry, L.H.D., LL.D.,

"Old New England."

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.,

"The New New England."

Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg,

Mayor of Philadelphia.

Hon. Robert L. Taylor,

"Music."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1912

Mr. Alba B. Johnson,
President's Address.

1780957

Dr. John M. Thomas,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.,
"The Human Nature of the Forefathers."

Hon. William E. Andrews,
"American Ideals."

Francis S. Hutchins, Esq.,
"Our Heritage."

1913

Mr. Alba B. Johnson,
President's Address.

Hon. Charles H. Sherrill,
"The Puritan Spirit Plus the Spirit of Philadelphia."

Francis S. Hutchins, Esq.,
"The Younger Generation."

Hon. Charles F. Moore,
"Yesterday and To-morrow."

1891

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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The Thirty-fourth Annual
Festival of the New
England Society of Pennsyl-
vania held at the Bellevue-
Stratford in Philadelphia on
the Twenty-second
of December
1914

Thirty-fourth Annual Festival

Thirty-fourth Annual Festival



Forefathers' Day—the two hundred and ninety-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the thirty-fourth festival of the New England Society of Pennsylvania—was celebrated at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Tuesday evening, December 22.

The decorations in the beautiful ballroom, as usual, were profuse along the sides of the great room, uniform trees surrounding the pillars and reaching to the balcony. The patriotic colors were well distributed, and the Colonial standards and banners stood behind the President's table.

A forest of trees, potted plants and foliage ablaze with many colored incandescent lights hid the stage on which an orchestra played during the course of the dinner.

Above the stage shone in large electric lights the emblem, "New England, 1914, Plymouth, 1620."

The tables were laden with bouquets of roses of various varieties, trailing vines, laurel leaves, large apples, doughnuts, nuts, etc., and on a long table were exhibited feathered turkeys, young pigs stuffed and an ocean steamship in miniature.

The officers, guests and members marched in procession from the parlor to the dining-hall.

Prayer

God of our fathers, once more we come to thank Thee for the blessings of the past, the strength of the present and the hope of the future. We remember the courage of the men of old time who laid the foundations of our loved nation, and we praise Thee. We look to the days to come and we pray that the God of our fathers may be with us yet. And though in this present the shadows of a great contest rest over our brethren beyond the seas, we yet praise Thee for the good which Thou wilt bring out of the evil which men devise, and for the peace which is ours in the land of our love.

Give us, we pray Thee, the courage of our ancestors, that we may fear no foe save dishonor. Make us so hopeful in the daily struggle, that, like the Puritans of old, we may see a vision of future righteousness, even while we lift high our standard and strike at the enemy striving to bring it down. Hold us in that fellowship which is born of Thine own divine care for us, and in this our land may we be truly one. Bind us together to-night, as Thou didst bind the men whom we delight to remember, that we may be of one mind and of one heart. May the good things of Thy providing create in us a desire to share all our blessings. Keep us humble and brave, true and good in our lives, that we may be worthy of our noble inheritance. Oh, God, make us in all things to be men.

For Christ's sake. Amen.

Thirty-fourth Annual Festival

America

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the pilgrims' pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

Our Fathers' God to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!

Y^e NEW ENGL
LAND SOCIETY
OF PENNSYL
VANIA ❧ ❧ ❧



*Y^e Thirty-Fourth
Annual Celebration
of Forefathers' Daye*



*Tuesday, December Twenty-second
Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen
At ye BELLEVUE-STRATFORD
HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA*

THE NEW ENG
LAND SOCIETY
OF PENNSYLV
ANIA

THE NEW ENG
LAND SOCIETY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE NEW ENG
LAND SOCIETY
OF PENNSYLVANIA
1871

GOOD FARE



CONNECTICUT OYSTERS

Celery

WAMPANOAG GUMBO

Olives

Salted Nuts

PENOBSCOT LOBSTER NEWBURG

RHODE ISLAND TURKEY

Plymouth Cranberry Jelly

Sweet Potatoes

OLD DOMINION HAM

Cider-Apple Sauce

Peas

BOSTON BAKED BEANS

Brown Bread

PEQUOT PARADOX

VERMONT GUINEA FOWL

Salad

Cheese

WHITE MOUNTAIN CORN PUDDING

HUBBARD SQUASH PIE

GREEN MOUNTAIN APPLES

Doughnuts

Cigars

Coffee



GOOD TALK

President's Address
ALBA B. JOHNSON



"The President of the United States"
"My Country, 'tis of Thee"



"A Government of Law, and not of Men"
PROFESSOR EUGENE WAMBAUGH
of the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts



"Three New England Professors—George Ticknor,
Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell"
PROFESSOR THOMAS FREDERICK CRANE
of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York



"New Occasions"
HON. ALMET FRANCIS JENKS
of New York
Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court

OFFICERS *of the* SOCIETY

President

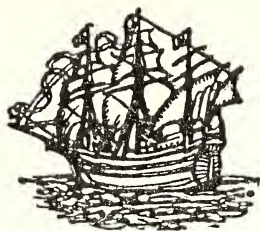
ALBA B. JOHNSON

Treasurer

GEORGE IRVING MERRILL

Secretary

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD



ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

THOMAS E. CORNISH

N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM

EDWARD P. BORDEN

FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE

New England Society of Pennsylvania

The assignments at the tables were made as follows :

President's Table

Alba B. Johnson.

Prof. Eugene Wambaugh,	Justice A. F. Jenks,
Prof. Thomas F. Crane,	Ex-Governor Stuart,
Daniel Baugh,	Rev. Dugald Macfadyen,
William Potter,	Bishop Garland,
Chaplain Floyd Tomkins,	Charles C. Harrison,
R. M. Little,	Dr. Cheeseman A. Herrick.
Secretary, Joseph P. Mumford,	

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Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

J. Allen Boone,	Carl G. Lorenz,
John G. Carruth,	H. S. Furness,
J. Warner Hutchins,	Rev. William Greenough,
J. D. Pettingill,	John H. Trump,
Charles M. Whitcomb,	S. S. Freeman,
John S. Huneker,	G. K. Mohr,
A. G. Hetherington,	Col. H. L. Haldeman,
K. M. Blackiston,	J. Jacob Mohr,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,	Harry C. Francis,
Harry T. Jordan,	Frank G. Kennedy, Jr.,
H. Starr Richardson,	Frederick R. Gerry,
David J. Smyth,	William H. Hollar,
F. H. Haight,	George N. Reynolds,
A. F. Thompson,	Edward W. Mumford,
C. H. Smith, Jr.,	Prof. John L. Stewart,
A. E. Waugh,	Rev. George C. Foley,
Bernard J. Myers,	Robert W. Swift,
Charles R. Hamilton,	Samuel Huckel, Jr.
Charles E. Clark,	
W. B. Bratten,	
W. C. Kent,	
Harrie B. Price,	

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table B

George I. Merrill.

Louis J. Kolb,	William Simpson,
Gwynn Shepperd,	William B. Craig,
J. C. Jay, Jr.,	Dr. M. B. Culver,
A. C. Shand,	Samuel B. Culver,
E. C. Felton,	H. A. North,
Winthrop Sargent,	J. Roberts Foulke,
Lewis Lillie,	Harold Peirce,
Lewis C. Lillie,	Dr. George G. Ross,
John S. W. Holton,	Horace E. Smith,
William B. Sheppard,	Dr. Henry F. Page,
Alfred Pearce,	John D. McIlhenny,
William R. Ellison,	John McIlhenny,
Robert P. Hooper,	William L. Rowland,
Gov. Charles R. Miller,	R. F. McCarter,
William E. Helme,	Charles E. Roberts,
George P. Morgan,	George H. Hill, Jr.,
George H. Hill,	Phillip S. Russell,
William W. Hill,	B. H. LeBoutillier,
T. W. Synnott,	Wistar E. Patterson,
Frederick W. Taylor,	Harris B. Price,
Dr. Judson Daland,	Charles P. Doane,
Walter Wood,	Frank Battles.
Paul K. M. Thomas,	
Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D.,	
Dr. C. Hermon Thomas,	

Thirty-fourth Annual Festival

Table C

Lincoln K. Passmore.

Capt. John P. Green,	John Gribbel,
Moorhead C. Kennedy,	George Dallas Dixon,
J. R. McAllister,	George H. Stewart,
John Bancroft,	J. Howell Cummings,
Robert C. Lippincott,	Henry H. Ellison,
Hon. L. T. McFadden,	J. Faxon Passmore,
E. Pusey Passmore,	William A. Law,
Joseph Wayne, Jr.,	Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer,
Isaac H. Clothier,	Morris L. Clothier,
Herbert Tily,	Herbert S. Darlington,
Benjamin D. Deacon, Jr.,	J. Alfred Miller,
Henry S. DeCoster,	Harrison K. Caner,
Byron W. Casselberry,	Walter Clothier,
Gilbert Alleman,	William C. L. Eglin,
Edward B. Chase,	Dr. W. W. Keen,
John Kent Kane,	D. M. Barringer,
Edward H. Sanborn,	E. V. Dougherty,
E. Shirley Borden,	Thomas S. Gates,
R. J. Bruncker,	E. F. Shanbacker,
E. P. Borden,	W. L. Abbott,
Dr. E. H. Funk,	John P. Sykes,
Dr. H. K. Mohler,	William deKrafft,
Dr. W. M. L. Coplin,	Dr. A. R. Allen,
Dr. E. E. Montgomery,	E. Burgess Warren,
Dr. Thomas McCrea,	Rev. L. F. Benson.
Dr. Joseph Head,	
Dr. Ross V. Patterson,	
Dr. Edward P. Davis,	

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table D

Frederic H. Strawbridge.

Arthur Leslie Wheeler,	A. Guy H. Spiers,
Frank Dekker Watson,	Stanley R. Yarnall,
Arthur Russell Moore,	David Hilt-Tement,
D. Lawrence Burgess,	Wm. Otis Sawtelle,
Tenney Frank,	Harry Dominovich,
Victor Oscar Freeburg,	James Fulton Ferguson,
George H. Strawbridge,	Ivan L. Brookmeyer,
James Bateman,	J. Clayton Strawbridge,
Frederic A. Dewey,	James H. Tuttle,
Dr. Samuel D. Risley,	Jonathan M. Steere,
Howard S. Bremer,	Barton F. Blake,
Jerome S. Cross,	W. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,
Laird Weber,	Harry B. Tyson,
Robert Smith,	John L. Clawson,
W. Plunket Stewart,	Thomas J. Jeffries,
John W. Converse,	Miers Busch,
Dr. Louis Plumer Posey,	Joseph W. Murray,
Clayton F. Shoemaker,	Elmer P. Weisel,
Dr. John J. Tuller,	A. V. Morton,
A. Maxwell Sheppard,	Harry J. Keser,
Frank H. Wigton,	Henry S. Hale,
Lambert Ott,	James Francis Sullivan,
H. Warren K. Hale,	Harold Goodwin, Jr.,
Harry G. Barnes,	Harold Goodwin.
Dr. E. S. Saylor,	

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP

The Addresses

The Addresses

The Addresses



PRESIDENT ALBA B. JOHNSON prefaced the "Good Talk" which supplemented the social enjoyment of the occasion, with the following announcements:

I wish to say that Dr. Dwight, the Surgeon of our Society, is prevented from being with us to-night by illness. He is at Atlantic City and sends his most cordial greetings to this gathering.

We also have the following message of good will from Scranton, Pennsylvania:

"The New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, at annual festival assembled, extends most cordial and fraternal greetings.

CHARLES L. SANDERSON,
President."

If it be your wish, the Secretary of this Society will make a suitable response.

(Motions were here made accordingly.)

The Chair rules that it is the unanimous wish of the New England Society of Pennsylvania that a cordial and fraternal response shall be sent to their brethren in Scranton. (Applause.)

The President's Address

PRESIDENT JOHNSON then addressed the Society. His remarks, interspersed with outbursts of applause, were as follows:

The Far East, from the beginning of time, has been the source of the world's great religious beliefs. Judaism

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and Christianity had their origin in Palestine, Moham-
medanism in Arabia, Buddhism in India and Confucian-
ism in China. No historical religious system has originat-
ed in the West. Long after the peoples of the East had
attained to highly developed religious beliefs, those of the
West were still in spiritual darkness, idolatry and super-
stition. Scholars who have made a close study of the
religious beliefs of the East have been brought to the
conviction that the West has still much to learn from the
wisdom of the East. One of the most common of oriental
beliefs is that of ancestor-worship. In the earliest ages,
after man emerged from prehistoric conditions, he believed
that the spirits of the departed took up their abode in
trees and rocks and controlled for good or evil the
fortunes of the living. He looked to his departed parents
and to his ancestors for protection from hostile spirits,
and endeavored to secure their good will by sacrifices,
adoration and worship. Fallible as this form of belief
may be, a definite benefit to mankind has resulted from it,
for magnifying the virtues of ancestors places a duty upon
descendants to win their approval by the endeavor to
attain the virtues attributed to them. The belief that
they were acting under the observation of the spirits of
the departed, inspired the Japanese in their war with
Russia to deeds of valor rarely equaled in the annals of
Western warfare. This belief has been the chief in-
spiration of many Eastern peoples to a morality and
nobility of life which compare favorably with the stand-
ards of so-called Christian peoples.

During recent years there has been a notable decline in
the writing, publishing and reading of biographies. Does
this indicate that we have become careless in learning the
lessons of experience and wisdom to be gained by study of
the notable lives of past generations? Does it mean that
in relying upon ourselves we do not care to guide our ac-
tions by the charts which have been laboriously worked out
by those who have preceded us in navigating the difficult
seas of life? Does it imply a diminished reverence for the
wisdom of our ancestors?

Address of Alba B. Johnson

We are here to-night to commemorate the lives and characters of our worthy ancestors, the Pilgrims and the Puritans. To what high purposes would their spirits call us, looking down upon us in this twentieth century? Times have changed, but the great fundamental principles of conduct have not changed. It is for us with clear vision to apply these principles to the times in which we live. These times are no less momentous than theirs. It may truly be said that—"We are living, we are dwelling in a grand and awful time, in an age on ages telling."

Since we met a year ago around this hospitable table, the incredible has happened. The general war amongst the countries of Europe, so long predicted that we actually had begun to hope it might never be realized, has broken out and has been hotly contested for nearly five months. Treaties, rules adopted for the more humane conduct of modern warfare, respect for the lives and property of non-combatants and for the common treasures of art accumulated throughout past generations, have been swept aside whilst the participants in combat have been allowed the full license of primitive savagery. Scandinavia, Italy, Spain and several of the smaller countries of Europe have thus far remained neutral, whilst the nations occupying the American continent, by reason of their isolation, have escaped being drawn into the maelstrom of conflict. Yet America has not wholly escaped, for our sister republic to the south is devastated by internal warfare. Thus, two classes of problems have confronted our government—our duty to the European belligerents, and our duty to our neighbor torn by revolutions.

We can view the conduct of our Government toward the first of these problems with a large degree of satisfaction. Our diplomatic representatives in Europe have, in the main, acted capably and effectively in discharging the trying and unprecedented duties placed upon them by the outbreak of war and by the presence of thousands of American tourists, men and women, many of whom were timid, nervous and hysterical. (Applause.) Our conduct toward

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the contesting nations has been strong and impartial in the maintenance of our neutrality. . The questions thrust upon our government by the many matters growing out of our neutrality have been delicate and difficult, largely indeed by reason of precedents which have been established by ourselves when we were at war, when some of the present belligerents were suffering disarrangement of their commerce and were at the same time in sympathy with our enemies. These questions have been handled with great skill and, I believe, in such a way as to satisfy the conscience of the nation. I feel sure that when the history of this war shall be written, not the least brilliant chapter will be that touching the manner in which American diplomacy has dealt with it. When defeat or exhaustion shall have made it possible to bring about negotiations for peace, it is not too much to hope and expect that our government will be called upon to perform an important duty. May it then have the high privilege of acting as peacemaker and of using its good offices in re-establishing peace upon a basis which, please God, may make far distant the recurrence of war. (Applause.)

When the last gun of the present war in Europe shall have been fired and the negotiations for peace shall be begun, certain conditions will be insisted upon by the victors which are sure to be revolutionary and which will constitute a new epoch in our civilization. There will be an end of militarism. The nations which for the past forty years have faced each other, armed to the teeth, will lay aside their armaments and will restore to productive industry hundreds of thousands of men who have made up the great opposing armies. Instead of a Europe governed by alliances to maintain a balance of power, we shall see a united Europe governed by a concert of nations. Instead of international conferences at the Hague, which, whilst productive of great good, have been impotent to enforce their decrees, we are likely to have a union of the armed forces of the nations, combined into an international police force, to carry out the common will for the common wel-

Address of Alba B. Johnson

fare; and there will be an end to the plunging of nations into war to serve the ambitions of any one of them. Shall our country take its place as a great power united with others in promoting and conserving the welfare of all the nations united, or shall we maintain our traditional position of isolation? This is a problem which must shortly come before us for solution.

If, however, our conduct toward the powerful nations at war in Europe affords us just pride, how great is the contrast when we contemplate the course which we have pursued toward Mexico. On March 4, 1912, when the present Administration took up the reins of government, the Mexican question presented no unusual diplomatic difficulties. The dissatisfaction which had grown out of the failure of the Madero government to bring about reforms which it had pledged, together with the corruption which Madero had permitted in the chief offices of the government, had caused its overthrow, and there had succeeded to the chief place of power General Huerta, a capable and resolute man well suited to control the turbulent conditions existing. (Applause.) Already had he been duly recognized by three of the chief nations of Europe. The new government had not succeeded in driving out the old one without strife and bloodshed, and it is more than probable that Madero's death had been ordered by his successor. We cannot forget that almost every change of government recorded in history has been accompanied by the shedding of blood. Cromwell did to Charles I. substantially what Huerta is said to have done to Madero. The government of Napoleon was built upon the bloodshed of the French Revolution. History teems with similar instances. It is far from my purpose to justify assassination, but the reasons of State which actuated General Huerta, if he really is responsible for the deed, have not been disclosed. So far as concerns us, however, the inquiry is not pertinent. It is not for us to judge of the legitimacy of the tenure of the *de facto* government of another country. It is sufficient for us if the ruler is the choice of its

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people or has the strength to rule and protect the lives and property of his own citizens and the citizens of other countries residing in his realm. Our proper course would have been to intimate that if in due time General Huerta could show that he had the strength to administer the government and to protect the lives and property of our own and other foreign residents, then we would later grant recognition. We did not do this. We refused recognition. We demanded his withdrawal without providing for the succession of an equally strong and capable ruler. We intervened in the affairs of the country whilst pretending not to intervene. Thus, like Pandora, we opened the box of evils which have since pursued and baffled us in our relations with that country. We sent our ships to Vera Cruz upon the trivial pretext of demanding that the government which we had refused to recognize should salute our flag, and after keeping our forces there eight months we ordered their withdrawal without obtaining the salute demanded. General Huerta has departed and has no successor. Misrule and anarchy prevail. In maintaining the Monroe Doctrine we have denied the right of other nations to interfere whilst refusing to do so ourselves. No strong leader, either civil or military, has yet been able to control the military pretenders fighting each other for the supremacy. Each month of continued anarchy brings us nearer to the time when some action will become imperative. Every patriotic American must hope that we shall be delivered from the necessity for armed intervention, but the incompetency which has marked our treatment of the matter makes the future difficult to predict. May we hope that a blessed providence which protects drunkards, idiots and the incompetent may intervene in our behalf and find for us a way out, in peace and honor, which we are unable to find for ourselves.

The courses possible to be followed are not clear, and our action must be decided by events. We cannot refuse to act with decision and with righteous purpose, because of past errors; and it will be the duty of every citizen to

Address of Prof. Eugene Wambaugh

give cordial support to every measure which our Government may hereafter wisely undertake to solve this difficult problem and to bring peace and order out of existing chaos.

The effect of prosperity has always been to draw people away from matters of the spirit, whilst wars and periods of commercial adversity have shown them their own helplessness and have driven them to seek for help from the Almighty. Who knows that this may not be a part of the divine purpose in permitting the horror of war to exist, that people may in humility and penitence seek Him. As the Great Awakening followed the business depression of 1837, may we not hope that another like spiritual movement may follow that of 1914. In Great Britain, and particularly in Scotland, a result of the war already is that churches that have long been without worshippers are now crowded, and the demands for sacrifices for the welfare of the nation have voluntarily been accompanied by sacrifices for religion.

We are now in the midst of preparations for a forward religious movement in this city. May the seed which has been sown in sympathy for war and poverty find its fruition in an abundant spiritual harvest in this community and throughout the whole land. (Long continued applause.)

"The President of the United States"

"My Country, 'tis of Thee."

Upon the invitation of President Johnson all present rose and honored the toast "The President of the United States." The company then joined in singing with great spirit, to orchestral accompaniment, a verse of "America," viz,

"My Country, 'tis of Thee."

"A Government of Laws and Not of Men"

THE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, we have called to our assistance to-night three High Priests to help us in our

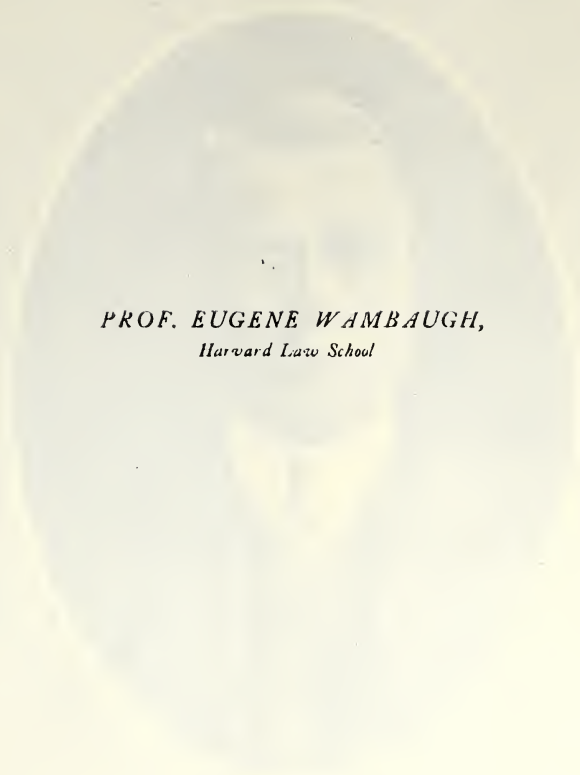
Thirty-fourth Annual Festival

ancestor worship. I name first Dr. Eugene Wambaugh, of the Harvard Law School, who is a specialist in constitutional law. Dr. Wambaugh is not of New England ancestry, but he is of that sterling American stock which has grown out of the mixture of the elements of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and other parts of our country. He has coyly confessed that one of his forebears was a fighting Pennsylvania Quaker. Dr. Wambaugh, coming as he does from the holy of holies of New England, and springing as he does from our loyal, patriotic Quakers, will speak to us to-night upon the subject "A Government of Laws, and Not of Men."

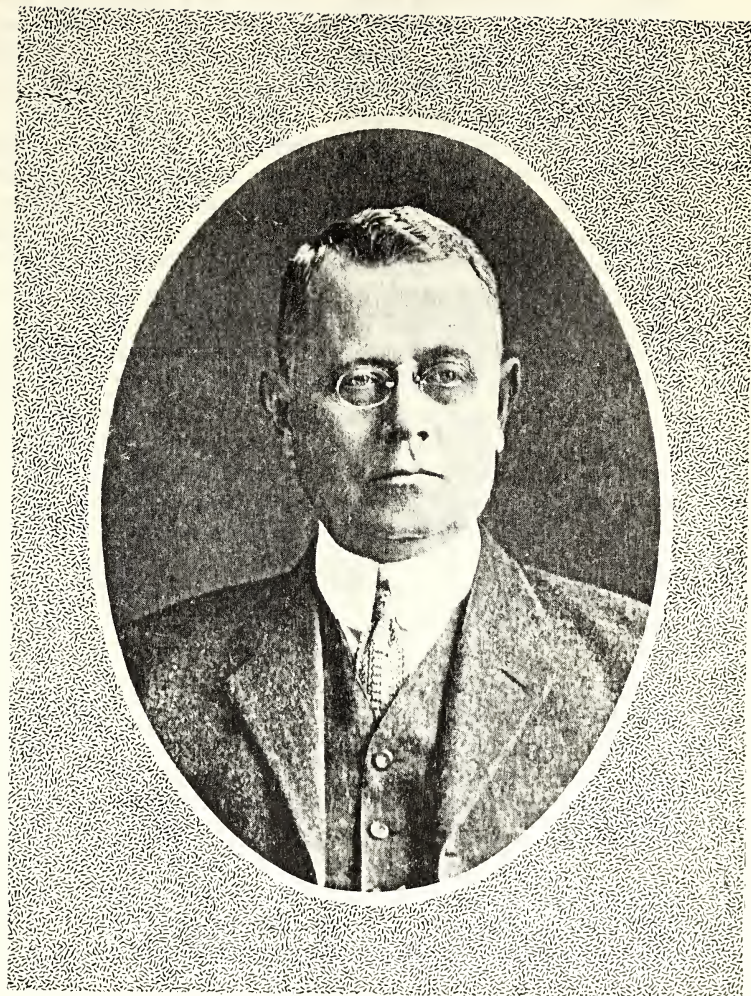
**Response by Prof. Eugene Wambaugh, of Harvard Law School,
Cambridge, Mass.**

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—The New England in which I live, and from whose point of view I speak, is not the New England of long ago but the New England of to-day. There is a great difference between those two New Englands, but it is a difference that may easily be exaggerated. If long ago there had been balloons and aeroplanes, a man flying over New England would have seen farms and villages, and, in the villages, church buildings or meeting-houses. If, to-day, an aviator were to fly across that country he would, to be sure, see farms and villages, but the farms would be relatively unimportant and many of the villages have grown into cities in which he would see, as the chief buildings, not churches but factories. These mark changes in the life and nature of human beings.

In New England, as I have indicated, men are not farmers and villagers to the extent to which they once were, but they are largely dwellers in cities and workers in factories. Besides, large accessions to the population of New England have come recently from abroad. What of these newcomers? Although they are not of Pilgrim ancestry, it is open to argument that they come much nearer to the point of view of the Pilgrims than you do yourselves. They have left their old homes and have come to a country

A faint, circular portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie, is centered in the background of the page.

PROF. EUGENE WAMBAUGH,
Harvard Law School



Address of Prof. Eugene Wambaugh

in which they have new hope. They are starting in again. Do you imagine that they start without ideals? If you imagine that, you are entirely wrong. Their ideals to-day are not spelled in the same words which were used long ago by the Pilgrim Fathers. No, they are expressed in languages with which you and I are not familiar—strange languages, more than a score of them spoken in my own city,—whose words look like names on a war map. Yet although these new New Englanders use new languages, their words are full of the old meaning—words demanding justice for themselves and telling of hope for their children. These new New Englanders have, indeed, much the same kind of ideals as those of the immigrants of long ago. Their children have not merely those ideals but also knowledge of New England history. It is interesting to see that the new immigrants almost adopt your ancestors as their own. In our Statehouse in Boston I have heard men who but lately left a foreign soil speak of the way in which their ancestors had toiled and bled for American liberty. Better still, their children go to school and learn to sing and declaim the same poems which you learned in your childhood. The old New England is not dead even though it be inhabited by these new people. (Applause.)

As far as I have gone I have been minimizing the difference between the old New England and the new New England; but you and I must tell the whole truth. Let us admit that the new immigrants have brought with them their national peculiarities, and that, simultaneously, there has arisen out of the application of steam a new problem as to the relation of workingmen and capitalists.

The New England of to-day, in short, is facing the same problems which confront the Middle Atlantic States and, indeed, most of the States of the North. There could not be a better place for New England than that which she occupies in the procession of the whole nation in intelligently and sympathetically trying to solve these problems flowing from immigration and the growth of factories.

These problems are passing from the realm of mere

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economics into the region of government and of law, because there is a growing belief that, as soon as an ideal is firmly fixed in the minds of the people, that ideal must be defined and made clear in a general rule laid down in specific terms by the Legislature, and must then be enforced by the Executive and Judicial Departments. Thus the serious question now is—what is to happen through Government?

The point which is most important of all, and especially in dealing with new immigrants and with labor questions, is that government must be not arbitrary but just and scientific—"A Government of Laws, and Not of Men." Government has of course a three-fold aspect—legislative, executive and judicial. It is proper that representatives in the Legislature should seek to give expression to their own personal and partisan views as to the public welfare. They are elected for that purpose. At the election season we have discussion and voting with all that in mind. Similarly officials of the Executive Department are expected to be actuated in some degree by partisanship. This is not true as to the judiciary. No; judges, in performing their official functions, are expected to act from the point of view of science, sinking personality and basing their decisions upon established general doctrines.

The great phrase that I have placed upon the program as my topic to-night, "A Government of Laws, and not of Men" is an appropriate one for this gathering. It is contained in the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, which is now the oldest Constitution in force in New England and also, by the way, the oldest constitution in force anywhere in the world. Those words stand for the very essence of sound government, and they have peculiarly emphatic application to the duties of the judiciary. Have the Judges in the United States given us a government of laws and not of men? Before I go into details as to judicial history you should notice that there are strong *prima facie* reasons for believing that there has been a fair record in this country in every branch of government and particularly in the

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courts. There are two reasons for believing this. One is that our governmental system has been in successful operation for one hundred and twenty-five years. It is an established and going concern. The man who grumbles against it ignores obvious fact. (Applause.) In the next place, even if we did not appreciate the inference to be drawn from success, common sense teaches us that there has probably been a serious attempt to perform duty well. When a business man manufactures or sells goods, does he systematically seek to deceive? Surely not, because, among other reasons, he feels a pride in being able to play the game according to its rules. An attempt at deception is a confession of intellectual weakness. It is not indulged in by those who wish to stand well in their own conceit. Just as the business man tries to do what is right because, among other things, he wishes by and by to feel that he has won fairly, so, too, the physician does his duty through a higher motive than to make money, and long after he has ceased to be dependent upon his fee he will leave his bed at any time of night to do his best as a man of science. Similarly, when we look to the judiciary we expect to find this same fidelity to scientific standards. A Judge is a member of a learned and critical profession. If through dishonesty or stupidity he decides wrongly, the fact is known to his fellows. What is more, if he is a Judge of one of the higher courts, his errors of judgment will be commemorated forever in the official reports. Thus, even though he were not a man of conscience, (and why should he not be?) he would be under heavy bonds to do his best.

There are *prima facie* reasons, then, why we have a right to believe that justice is well administered in our courts. Yet how can we convince our fellow citizens—and especially those not yet thoroughly acquainted with our system—that justice is done? It is important that there should be justice, and it is almost as important that popular belief in the purity of the administration of justice should be preserved and that the individual litigant should realize

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that his rights are respected and that he is treated with consideration and fairness. How is the man in the shop or in the street to be convinced that the record of the judiciary is a record of scientific justice, worthy of the "government of laws, and not of men"? I have given general *prima facie* reason for the assumption that a court is a place where justice is done; but *prima facie* presumptions, though not to be treated with disrespect, are certainly not to be taken as conclusive. I shall now give specific facts by way of actual proof. To this end I will state three or four of the earliest and most conspicuous cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, selecting only cases which might well have been expected to be decided in accordance with the political prejudices or interests of the Judges.

By way of digression let me say to you that, though my facts will deal only with the Supreme Court of the United States, I do not wish any one to think that I select that tribunal because I believe it to be the most important court in the country. I believe no such thing. The most important court in this country is the lowest court. It is the court to which the poor man goes, or to which he is brought, as the first and, for him, the last and only court. If I could have my way it would be in that court that I would have the best intellect and the best conscience. (Applause.) No, the reason why I speak of the United States Supreme Court rather than of any other is partly because it is the court whose decisions excite the greatest public interest, and partly because it is the only court which has jurisdiction over New England and the neighborhood in which I am speaking.

Let me begin with the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, decided in 1803. The atmosphere surrounding that case is part of the case itself and deserves to be carefully noted. In 1800 the Federalists were defeated at the Presidential election and Mr. Jefferson was elected. The result astounded and distressed the Federalists. Conscientiously they believed that the Government could not safely be entrusted

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to such men as Mr. Jefferson and his associates. Consequently toward the end of their power they did something which is hardly excusable save when we bear in mind their emotions in a great emergency. They created new offices, including judicial positions, and in those new offices they placed their own adherents. It happened that some of the commissions for the newly appointed officials were not actually delivered before the 4th of March, 1801; and those commissions were found in the office of the Secretary of State when Mr. Jefferson assumed the Presidency. His Secretary of State, Mr. Madison, very naturally did not deliver those commissions. Thereupon four officials whose commissions had not been delivered went to the Supreme Court of the United States and prayed that Court to issue an order compelling the Secretary of State to deliver to them their commissions, the appointments having been confirmed by the Senate and the commissions having been formally signed by John Adams, the retiring President. When that case was finally decided, the composition of the Court was such that it certainly looked like a body which might be expected to lean toward the granting of that request, for it then consisted exclusively of Judges commonly classified as Federalists. Moreover Chief Justice Marshall was not merely a Federalist but had also been the Secretary of State who countersigned the very commissions in question, he having for a few weeks acted as both Secretary of State and Chief Justice. Another fact was that the Democratic-Republican leaders, as soon as they came into control of the Government, had caused Congress to change the dates of the terms of the Supreme Court, so that for at least fourteen months the Court was prevented from sitting. By a cynic it might well have been supposed that, being composed of Federalists, the Court would, when it had the opportunity, grant the request of those Federalist appointees for their commissions. Yet the Court refused to grant it, and refused unanimously.

I now pass from 1803 to 1810, when the next case of a similar character, *Fletcher vs. Peck*, came before the

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Court. It was based upon the following facts. The Legislature of Georgia had made a large land grant, very possibly being influenced by fraud, and later a new Legislature had revoked that grant. The question submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States was whether, under the contract clause of the Constitution, a State could thus revoke a grant. At that time the Court was composed of four Federalists and three Democratic-Republican Judges. It happened that two of the Federalist Judges were absent through illness; and thus for practical purposes the Court consisted of two Federalists and two Democratic-Republicans. Now, bearing in mind that the cardinal tenet of Jeffersonians was commonly asserted to be advocacy of State rights, you can see that, if partisan influences controlled the Court, its decision would have been expected to favor the right of the State to revoke the grant. Yet the Court decided otherwise, and it decided unanimously.

I pass now to the next case in which a political issue was supposed to be involved, that of *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, in 1819. By that time the Court had become Democratic-Republican with two Federalist and five Democratic-Republican Judges. The dispute was based upon the old United States Bank; and if anything was ever objectionable to the Jeffersonians it was that bank. The case involved two points: first, whether the United States could charter a bank; and second, whether, granting that the United States could charter a bank, a State could tax the notes issued by that bank. Each of those questions was one of bitter partisanship, upon which a partisan judge would have taken sides according to his prejudices rather than according to his sense of duty and of legal science. One of the Judges—a Democratic-Republican,—was absent. What the other Judges did—two Federalists and four Democratic-Republicans—was to decide that the United States could charter a bank and also that a State could not tax the operations of that bank; and this decision was unanimous.

The next case of a similar nature occurred in the same

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year, 1819, and with the Court constituted of the same two Federalists and the same five Democratic-Republicans. It was the famous case of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward. The facts of that case were these. Away back in Colonial times the British Crown had chartered Dartmouth College. In the course of time the College Management was split by hostilities based partly upon personal, partly upon religious and partly upon political grounds; the upshot being that the Legislature of New Hampshire passed an Act which in effect took the property of the College from the old Dartmouth corporation and handed it over to a new corporation to be governed really through the State, which new corporation was called Dartmouth University. The question litigated before the Supreme Court of the United States was whether the property of the old corporation could be thus taken and handed over; in other words, whether this was contrary to the contract clause of the Constitution of the United States. Remember now that Dartmouth College was supposed to be a Federalist corporation and that the new corporation was a Democratic-Republican corporation created by a Legislature of that political complexion. Remember also that the Court was composed of two Federalists and five Democratic-Republicans. How hopeless must the case of the College have seemed to the Federalists who controlled it. Yet that Court, with one Democratic-Republican absent, and with only one dissent, decided, by the vote of two Federalists and three Democratic-Republicans, in favor of the Federalist corporation.

I wish I had time to bring before you the whole stately procession of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on cases of a partisan complexion. I have given you the first four members of that procession, and I assure you that they were selected simply because they were the earliest and were among the most famous. These four cases are enough to prove that Judges are capable of deciding fairly. It may well be true that not all courts have always lived up to this high standard; but it is the truth that courts can live up to it and that in the Supreme Court

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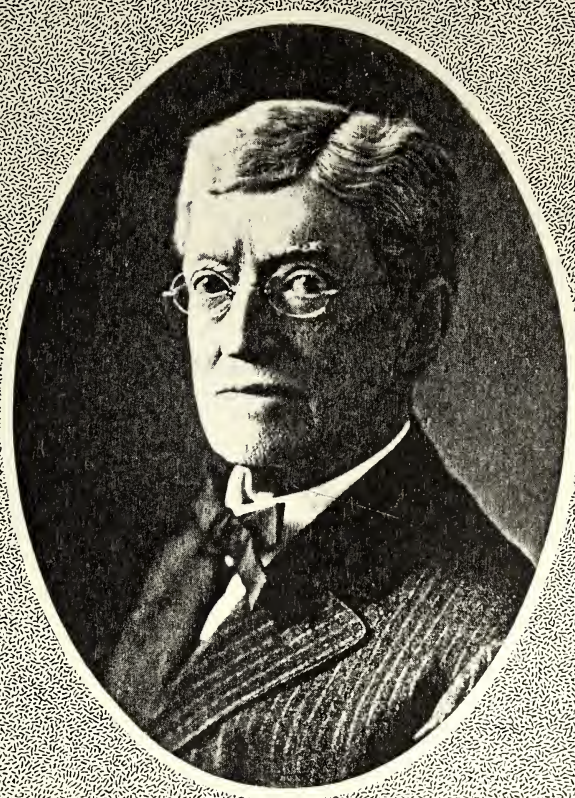
of the United States, throughout the one hundred and twenty-five years of its existence, there has been "a government of laws and not of men." (Applause.)

This record is not merely of consequence to individual litigants. It is of consequence to all Americans. It is of consequence, indeed, to the whole world; for it establishes that even when questions excite heated partisan hostility a government like ours can furnish successful machinery for doing justice. In view of the industrial problems now faced by your old home, New England, and by your new home, Pennsylvania, and indeed by our whole country, the fairness of the courts is just now peculiarly important. That is the reason why, not stopping with the *prima facie* reasons which I gave you for believing that our judicial system can deal with questions scientifically and justly, I have thought it worth while, at the risk of fatiguing you with technical details, to give you historical proof, so that, if you wish, you can give volume and page for exact knowledge that, on questions as delicate as the relations of capitalist and workingman, courts can do thorough justice and that, in the matter of being "a government of laws, and not of men," this country has been not only a land of promise but also a land of performance. (Applause.)

Three New England Professors—George Ticknor, Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell

THE PRESIDENT, in correcting an error in the name of the next speaker on the program, remarked that Oliver Wendell Holmes, when speaking of the author of the song that had been sung, our National song, "America," said that Nature tried to conceal him under the name of Smith. He continued:

Nature did not to-night but the printer did undertake to conceal Professor Crane under the name of Cramer. Every one who has ever had anything to do with Cornell University, and I might say every one who has had anything





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Cornell University

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to do with University life in the United States, knows Professor Crane, because before Cornell University was Professor Crane was, and he has been associated with the institution since its foundation. I have great pleasure in introducing Professor Thomas Frederick Crane, Professor Emeritus of Romance Languages in Cornell University, who will address us upon the subject of "Three New England Professors—George Ticknor, Henry W. Longfellow, and James Russell Lowell."

Response by Prof. T. F. Crane, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Professor Crane was cordially greeted. His response interspersed with outbursts of applause, was as follows:

Two of the best after-dinner speeches in literature are those made by Don Quixote on two very different occasions. The first was when he had been hospitably received by the goat-herds and admitted to their simple repast. When the meal was ended cheese and acorns were set before the guest, who, taking up a handful of acorns, pronounced that splendid panegyric upon the Golden Age, which is one of the gems of Spanish rhetoric. There are no acorns here to-night, and the Golden Age seems more remote than ever.

The second speech of Don Quixote is more appropriate to this occasion. The knight and his squire had just left the Duke's castle, and, while rejoicing in their new-found liberty, came upon a company of ladies and gentlemen who were playing shepherds and shepherdesses in an Arcadia of their own making. They entreated Don Quixote to be their guest and after a bountiful banquet, the cloth being removed, Don Quixote, with much gravity, lifted up his voice and spoke in praise of Gratitude. The sin of Ingratitude, he said, he had endeavored to avoid from the moment he had had the use of reason, and if he had been unable to requite good deeds that had been done him by other deeds, he substituted the desire to do so, and if that were not enough he made them known publicly, "for he who declares and makes known the good deeds done to him would repay

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them by others if it were in his power." Finally, Don Quixote, confessing his inability to return in the same measure the favor that had been extended to him, offered to do what was in his power in his own way. This was, you may remember, to take his stand for two full days in the middle of the highway and maintain that the ladies disguised as shepherdesses, who had entertained him, were the fairest and most courteous ladies in the world, excepting only the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso. Had Don Quixote made his speech on the present occasion, I should have trembled for his loyalty to his visionary ladylove!

Now, the real theme of my discourse this evening is Gratitude, partly to the three scholars of whom I shall speak later, and partly to this Society, which to-night has honored me and revived the happiest memories and ambitions of my youth. My college days were spent not far from here and my dearest friends lived in this city, and with that gracious hospitality which has always characterized Philadelphians, made me their guest from time to time during those four eventful years. Alas! that in this presence I must affix a date to them, which some upon the floor of this room will perhaps recognize. The Academy of Music was still new; the Continental Hotel had just been opened; Carncross and Dixey's Minstrels and Mrs. John Drew, at the Arch Street Theatre, delighted our youthful hearts; while the music of the Germania Concerts still lingers in my memory, and the vision of the wonderful audiences is still fresh. And if my appetite had not been somewhat dulled by this bounteous repast I should have recalled the days of the wonderful oysters and ice cream dispensed by Mrs. Burns just across the street. I cannot help recalling what a gallant French traveler (the Duc de Liancourt) wrote in 1797: "The young women of Philadelphia are accomplished in different degrees, but beauty is general with them. Even when they grow old they are still handsome; and it would be no exaggeration to say that, in the numerous assemblies of Philadelphia, it is impossible to meet with what is called a plain woman." This, it seems to

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me, was one of those definite judgments which time has only corroborated. Those, too, were the days when this city was nobly bearing its share of the awful burden of war, and one of the last of my college-day recollections of Philadelphia is the Sanitary Fair in Logan Square. And I do not doubt that the spirit which led you then to minister to the wants of our own heroic soldiers is leading you now to succor the suffering in foreign lands.

But I must check an old man's propensity to recall the past and hasten to my subject proper. When you honored me with your invitation to speak on this occasion I was in great doubt whether I should accept it, for although I was a Professor for many years I did not feel that I could, in fifteen or twenty minutes, discuss and settle the financial, political and theological affairs of this country. I had had no relations with New England, I had not even received my education there. What was I to say? I could speak with some authority only on academic subjects, and education had twice been dealt with on these occasions, the first time with finality, I should suppose, for the speaker was Mark Hopkins, who himself was Education. I did not wish to speak on a topic in which I was not personally interested; and while I was in great perplexity a subject flashed across my mind and I felt that here was an opportunity to show my personal gratitude to New England for three scholars who had influenced my own literary life, two of whom, Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Lowell, I knew, and the third, Mr. Ticknor, was in a curious roundabout way the cause of my becoming a Professor in my turn.

Just a hundred years ago Mr. Abiel Smith, a retired merchant of Boston, who had graduated at Harvard in 1764, left to his alma mater the sum of thirty thousand dollars, the income of which was to be appropriated to the maintenance and support of a teacher or professor of the French and Spanish languages. One who knew him well said that "He was a man of strong sense and steady purpose, guiding his life by his own conception of duty, with little esteem for popular opinion or posthumous

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fame, scrupulously just and honest, and practicing habits of frugality less from regard to wealth than out of respect to the example." Why Mr. Smith was interested in Spanish and French does not appear. He had probably learned their value in the course of his business. At any rate he was singularly far-sighted and became the founder of one of the earliest professorships of the Modern Languages in this country. He was also singularly fortunate in that for seventy-five years his professorship had but three incumbents, and those the distinguished men whom I have taken for the subject of my address.

It is interesting to note that but one of the three, Mr. Lowell, was a graduate of Harvard. The first incumbent, Mr. Ticknor, was from Dartmouth; the second, Mr. Longfellow, was from the recently established Bowdoin. All three came of old New England families. Mr. Ticknor's father was a graduate of Dartmouth and, although he entered business, retained his classical learning sufficiently to prepare his son for college. Mr. Longfellow's father was a lawyer and man of public affairs; Mr. Lowell's was a minister. Later, when the three were casting about in their minds for a profession, nothing seemed left for them but the bar, and so two of them studied law. Mr. Longfellow alone felt the call of letters from his earliest youth and, as you will see presently, owed to the Smith Professorship the ability to devote his life to his chosen pursuit.

Mr. Ticknor, as I have just said, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1807, when he was sixteen, having been admitted to the junior class two years before. He continued his classical studies for three years at home, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and actually had an office and practiced for a year. Then he, too, realized that his happiness and usefulness lay in a life devoted to letters and prepared himself to spend some years abroad in study. Now, one of the means of preparation was most interesting. It was to see his own country first and make the acquaintance of its distinguished men. So he visited

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New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and spent several days with Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello. I wish I had time to dwell on this means of education—now, I fear, quite neglected. When, later, Mr. Ticknor and Mr. Longfellow went abroad they were welcomed to the best society of Europe and were on terms of intimacy with the most famous men and women of their time. Of Mr. Lowell's social career I do not need to speak. It was Mr. Ticknor's plan to study in Germany, at Göttingen; and it is a curious fact that he could find no German teacher or books in Boston, and had to send to New Hampshire, where he knew there was a German dictionary and where he procured it. Mr. Ticknor, I may say, had only accidentally learned of Germany through reading Madame de Staël's famous book, which had appeared in 1814. He finally sailed for Europe in the Spring of 1815 and was calling on Lord Byron when he received news of the Battle of Waterloo.

It was while Mr. Ticknor was at Göttingen that he was offered the newly founded Smith Professorship. He took a year to consider the matter and finally accepted towards the close of 1817. This led to the journey through Spain, which probably would not otherwise have been undertaken; and had not Ticknor been a Spanish scholar it is possible that his dearest friend, William H. Prescott, would not have written the works dealing with Spanish history. You are beginning to see some of the far-reaching consequences of Mr. Abiel Smith's gift.

Mr. Ticknor returned home in June, 1819, and was inducted to the Smith Professorship of French and Spanish and to the already existing Professorship of Belles Lettres, a second professorship which widened the scope of the first and increased its emoluments. This position Mr. Ticknor held for sixteen years, and the direct outcome of it was the monumental "History of Spanish Literature," not completed, however, until 1849, fourteen years after his resignation. Professor Barrett Wendell, in his "Literary History of America," well says: "In the sixteen years

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of his professorship he may be said to have established the serious study of modern languages in America. When his teaching began, an educated American was expected to be familiar with no later masters of literature than the Romans. It is to the influence which Ticknor first embodied that we owe the traditional familiarity of educated Americans with such names as Dante, Cervantes, Montaigne, Molière and Goethe. Nothing marks the spirit of our Renaissance more profoundly than this epoch-making recognition of the dignity and value of everything which is truly literature."

To the young professor fresh from a German university the American college in 1819 must have been a discouraging institution. The students were immature and uninterested in serious study. They were disorderly and extravagant, and the Administration seemed unwilling to make the necessary reforms. The position of professor was not the prominent one it is to-day, and the Sage of Archey Road could not have characterized it as he did recently: "It must be a gran' thing to be a colledge professor." "Not much to do," said Mr. Hennessy. "But a gr-r-eat deal to say," said Mr. Dooley. Mr. Ticknor, however, did and said a great deal which shows him to have been an admirable teacher and to have held remarkably advanced views on college administration. Six years only after his appointment he published a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on Changes lately proposed or adopted in Harvard University," in which he dwells on the necessity for thorough teaching and laments that "the most an instructor now undertakes in our colleges is to ascertain, from day to day, whether the young men who are assembled in his presence have probably studied the lesson prescribed to them. There his duty stops. If the lesson have been learnt, it is well; if it have not, nothing remains but punishment." Mr. Ticknor greatly favored the division of instruction into departments and made this remarkable statement about the elective system more than fifty years before it was generally introduced into American politics:

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"Why should not the student or his friends determine in a greater or less degree what studies he shall pursue, since more may be offered to him than it is possible he should pursue profitably. It were to be wished, indeed, that the choice could be left without limitation and that the period passed at College could be thus intimately connected with the remainder of life and rendered more directly useful to it; but this perhaps is not yet possible with us, though it is actually doing in the University of Virginia and will soon, it is to be hoped, be considered indispensable in all our more advanced policies."

I cannot enter here upon any details in regard to Mr. Ticknor's teaching. It must have been somewhat over the heads of his students; and his principal topic, Spanish Literature, was an unknown field. He says himself, in the preface to a "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the History and Criticism of Spanish Literature," issued for the use of his classes in 1823: "The subject to which these lectures are devoted is, in many respects, new in Europe, and in this country quite untouched. The Spaniards themselves had no work of history or criticism embracing the whole of their literature or even its best portions; and in England and in Italy nothing has been done to assist them." He says very modestly that other writers have suffered from a lack of books but that accidental circumstances had placed in his control a collection of Spanish literature nearly complete for his purpose, so that the deficiencies in his lectures cannot be imputed to the want of materials and may, he hopes, be partly supplied by the labor of future years, which he would cheerfully bestow on a subject so new, so important and so interesting. The great work for which these lectures were a preparation was not completed until 1849, thirty years after his induction to his professorship and fourteen years after his resignation of it.

For sixteen years he labored to extend a knowledge of modern European literature and to improve the condition of the College. He obtained for his own department all

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the reforms he desired, but could get them carried no further, and so resigned in discouragement. What became of the Smith Professorship you will hear in a moment. Mr. Ticknor lived to be eighty. His "History of Spanish Literature" is only one of his monuments. A greater one, perhaps, is the Boston Public Library, to which he devoted fourteen years of arduous labor as trustee, visiting Europe to purchase books, and leaving to it at his death his own incomparable Spanish collection.

When Mr. Abiel Smith made his generous bequest to Harvard, in 1815, Bowdoin College had been opened only thirteen years, having begun in 1802 with a president, a professor and eight students, the first of a long line of graduates distinguished in public affairs and in literature. The example of Harvard in regard to the teaching of modern languages was followed as soon as possible, and in 1825 a professorship in that subject was founded largely through the bounty of Mrs. Dearborn, whose first husband was James Bowdoin, one of the principal benefactors of the College named from his father. The class which graduated that year was an extraordinary one. Among its members were John S. C. Abbott, George B. Cheever, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The number of distinguished men who graduated from Bowdoin in the first twenty-five years of its existence is simply marvelous. I wonder how many remember John S. C. Abbott; I wonder how many remember George B. Cheever, a wonderful writer and poet who for many years was a pastor of the Church of the Puritans, which was torn down to make room for Tiffany's old establishment. The last-named, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, had distinguished himself as a scholar and had already begun his career as a poet. When he was an old man he alluded most touchingly to his college days and the halls

" . . . in whose seclusion and repose
Phantoms of fame, like exhalations rose
And vanished; "

but the "phantoms" which he and Hawthorne saw they

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have made palpable in their creations, and they will be living memories as long as American literature shall last.

It is said that one of the trustees of the College, at an annual examination, was much struck by Longfellow's rendering of an ode of Horace and, when the professorship of modern languages was established, recommended him for it. The young poet had been in great doubt as to his future. He was not attracted by his father's profession, the law, and wrote to him while in college, "I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature; my whole soul burns ardently for it, and every earthly thought centres in it." So abroad he went, like Ticknor, to prepare himself for his professorship. He was gone three years and also, like Ticknor, mingled in the choicest society of Europe. He saw France, Italy and Spain thoroughly and spent a few months at Göttingen University. When he began his work at Bowdoin, so scarce were means of instruction that he had to prepare his own French and Italian grammars and texts; and it is interesting to note that his poetry, from 1830 to 1836, consists exclusively of translations, the most important being the "Coplas de Manrique," from the Spanish.

Mr. Longfellow made himself so well known by his translations and by his teaching, that, when Mr. Ticknor resigned the Smith Professorship in 1835, he was immediately recognized as his proper successor. He spent another year abroad, mostly in the North of Europe, and settled down to the duties of his new position in 1836. It is not my purpose to consider Mr. Longfellow as a poet, but to ask what his professorship did for him. In the first place it gave him a broader, but not better, intellectual companionship than he could have enjoyed in a small place like Brunswick. It stimulated, too, his creative faculty. His translations were fewer in number; and some of his most popular poems, the "Psalm of Life," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "Excelsior," belonged to the early years of his residence in Cambridge. A direct outcome of his professional work was his translation of

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Dante, begun in 1843. I do not know that any of his pupils have left records of his work as a teacher. Like Mr. Ticknor he had been very carefully trained for his position, and he was more fortunate than his successor, Mr. Lowell, in coming, as he did, before the invasion of German philological methods had diminished the interest in literature. I have always cherished a letter I had from him, written many years after his retirement, in which he says: "I almost envy you the pleasure of lecturing on Dante and Calderon. I say 'lecture,' for all good instruction takes more or less that shape, whatever name we give it. I have always thought the problem of instruction was not how much we can get out of our pupils, but how much we can get into them." I fear that, in spite of many improvements in college education, he is regarded as the best teacher who gets the most out of his students.

From Mr. Longfellow's "Journal and Letters" one forms some idea of the conscientious manner in which he fulfils the duties of his professorship. They did not, fortunately, interfere with his poetic productivity, for "Evangeline," "The Golden Legend," and "Hiawatha," were all written during the latter half of his professorship. He tells us, in a letter to Freiligrath, in 1854: "Household occupations, children, relatives, friends, strangers and college lectures so completely fill up my days that I have no time for poetry, and consequently the last two years have been very unproductive with me." He wrote to his brother, the same year, that he was "pawing to get free," and in his "Journal" says "I am now free. But there is a good deal of sadness in the feeling of separating oneself from one's former life." When one has been a professor for a quarter of a century it is hard indeed to live it down, and it is doubtful whether the wider freedom of retirement is as sweet as it tastes in anticipation. At any rate the poet was no longer young and the period of poetic spontaneity had passed.

When Mr. Longfellow resigned, there were many applicants for the place at home and abroad. It was not

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easy to find a successor for men like Ticknor and Longfellow, who were more than scholars; and it was fortunate for the traditions of the professorship that the choice fell on James Russell Lowell, himself a poet of high rank and already in the enjoyment of an established literary reputation. He had graduated at Harvard in 1838 and, like Ticknor, had set about the study of law with no great enthusiasm. He was admitted to the bar, but, fortunately for American literature, clients were slow in coming and Lowell had to depend on his pen for his support. How hard a task this was in the forties, those know who have read the struggles of Hawthorne and Poe. After his marriage, when more regular occupation became necessary, he undertook various editorial positions, and spent one winter in Philadelphia (1845) partly on account of his wife's delicate health and partly on account of employment on an anti-slavery paper published there. In 1847 he published anonymously his "Fable for Critics," a good-natured satire on the American writers of the day. The next year appeared his most popular work, "The Biglow Papers," the most notable contribution to American humor which had yet been made in the country. This was evidently the period of Lowell's most spontaneous productivity, for in the same year appeared the noble poem of "The Vision of Sir Launfal," which established his poetic fame.

He did not get to Europe until 1851. He saw Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France and England, but did no serious study. On his return he resumed his writing for the ephemeral periodicals of the day and did some public lecturing, notably a course on Poetry before the Lowell Institute at Boston. The most important result of this course was that, when Mr. Longfellow resigned the Smith Professorship in 1854, Mr. Lowell was at once recognized as his most suitable successor. He accepted and was granted leave of absence for a year to prepare himself for his new position by study abroad. He understood that he was not to have anything to do with teaching, as Longfellow had, but only to deliver two courses of lectures in the year, on pretty much any subject he chose.

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Mr. Lowell did much more than this after his return in 1856, and took his new duties very seriously. He must have been the most unconventional of teachers from the recollections of some of his pupils, and I suspect his classroom exercises were more or less of a monologue on his part. He was a man of most whimsical humor. He told me this story—which, as all the parties in it are now dead there may be no impropriety in my repeating here. When he was discontinued as Minister to England (I think “discontinued” is perhaps as nice a term as I could use), he told me, he came back and went to Washington to pay his respects to the President who had decapitated him. Upon being received he walked up to the President and said, “Mr. President, like Saint Denis, I come to you carrying my head in my hands.” He said the President looked rather startled and said nothing. The occupants of the White House, I suppose, have had considerable experience in decapitations and not much of an acquaintance with hagiography. (Merriment.)

His intellectual influence in Cambridge was great, of course, and he was a prominent member of that remarkable band of scholars—Norton, Parson, Longfellow—whose Dante studies made them famous abroad. He doubtless felt the duties of his professorship irksome from time to time and imagined, as he once wrote, that “all the poetry” was “drying out of him.” He wrote, however, two of his greatest poems during this period, viz., “Agassiz” and the “Commemoration Ode;” and the second series of the “Biglow Papers” shows that the keen edge of his satire had not been dulled by teaching. Still, it is true that, during his professorship, poetry gave place to prose, and the literary essay was the form in which his genius now expressed itself. Of his professional work little has seen the light, and not many of the essays are directly related to the specific aims of the Abiel Smith Professorship. Still, the papers on Dante and Rousseau are noble contributions to literature.

Mr. Lowell was steadily at work until 1872, when he

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resigned his professorship and went abroad for two years. He was asked to resume his connection with the College on his return, which he did and held his position, at least in title, until his death in 1891, but did no teaching after the missions to Spain and England—1877-1880, 1880-1885. I cannot speak here of Mr. Lowell as a politician and public man or of the happy manner in which he represented his country abroad. Indeed all three professors deserve our gratitude for the way in which they made American scholarship and letters respected in Europe. Two of them, Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Lowell, have achieved the immortality of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Ticknor's immortality is in the memory of scholars.

And now, in conclusion, we may see what the Abiel Smith Professorship accomplished in the first seventy-five years of its existence. It undoubtedly determined the career of its first holder. It gave to its second congenial duties and the stimulus of the intellectual companionship of a University town. To the third it offered a permanent position and means to pursue a literary life. What the Abiel Smith Professorship has meant to American literature is well stated by Professor Barrett Wendell, from whom I have already quoted. He says: "When Ticknor began his work modern literature was virtually unknown to America; when Lowell died modern literature was as familiar to this whole continent as ever were the classics. Meanwhile almost all the literature which our country has yet produced, and certainly all the memorable literature of New England, had come into existence. In the literary history of New England no three names are more honorable than those of the three Smith professors."

And now I have finished except for my Moral. It is never safe to invite a Professor to speak before an audience like this, especially if he has been, even for a brief time, a college president. My Moral is in the form of a question and an answer: What could Abiel Smith, of the class of 1764, have done better with his money? We are told that he had "little esteem for popular opinion or

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posthumous fame." But he has had richly of both. For a century his gift has fulfilled its purpose, and our imagination can set no limit to its future usefulness. What other investment of his has returned so rich and lasting a dividend? What other member of his class has such a claim to grateful and enduring remembrance? He might have left his wealth for other objects—for the alleviation of human suffering or for a cause to-day especially dear to our hearts, the promotion of universal peace. But I presume to think that he was wise in leaving his wealth to strengthen a great seat of learning; for it is from the ranks of our University graduates that will come forth the scientific investigators, who, some day, will win the most glorious of victories, the conquest of disease. And as the direct object of the Smith Professorship was to promote the brotherhood of man by breaking down the artificial boundaries of language, so I believe will also come from our Universities an enlightened spirit of cosmopolitanism which will promote a righteous peace better than all the armed hosts of the world. (Applause.)

"New Occasions"

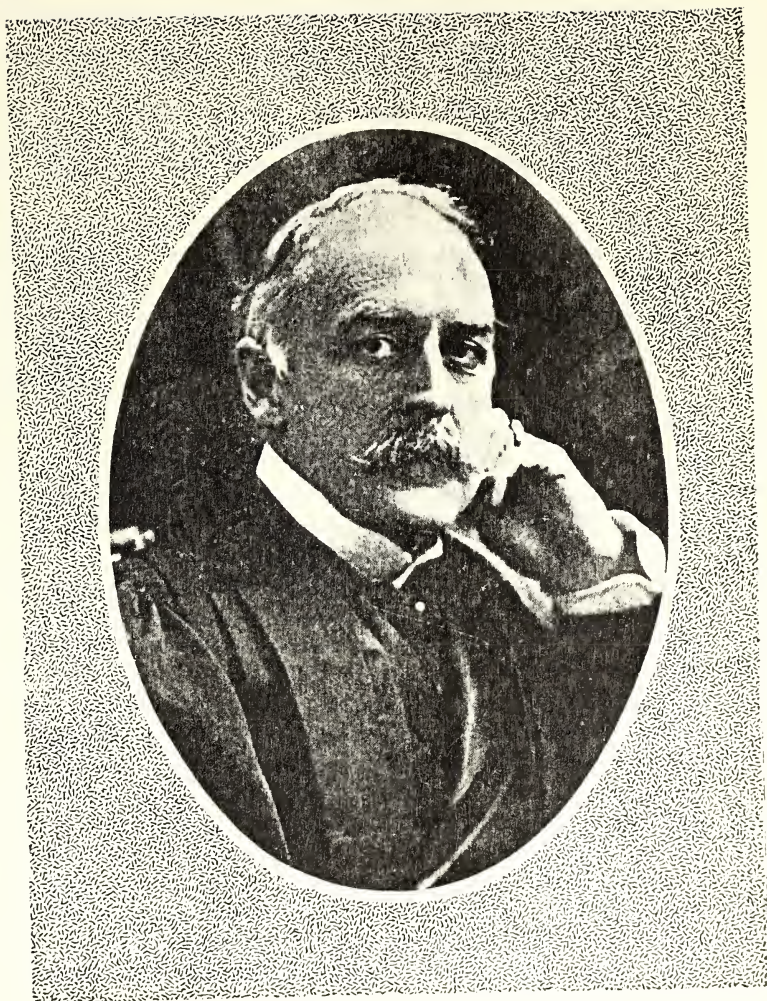
THE PRESIDENT. We have heard from the lawyer and the scholar. We now appeal to the Supreme Court. The Opinion will be delivered by Justice Jenks, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York.

Response by Hon. Almet Francis Jenks, of New York, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court

Mr. President, gentlemen of the New England Society, ladies and gentlemen: A graduate of Yale, but of very low standing, I have been edified and delighted by the speakers from other Universities who have preceded me and overwhelmed me by the surge and thunder of professorialism. I have been so impressed by the instruction re-

HON. ALMET FRANCIS JENKS

Appellate Division Supreme Court of New York



Address of Almet Francis Jenks

garding the decisions of the Supreme Court that I intend to make my court one of laws and not men henceforth.

"Not any music sounds on earth that sounds to idiot laughter solely,
Not any chord is struck in mirth that has its notes in melancholy."

And so if I depart from the light music of colloquial discourses to be sad and serious, by way of a benediction, I know that you will forgive me for the sake of the variation.

Thomas A. Scott once gave to a lounge in his office a pass which read, "Pass the bearer to Philadelphia and as far as he can be persuaded to go." I was amazed at the philanthropy of Scott until I found to-day that no man could have a temptation to go further than the city of Philadelphia.

Sidney Smith said that his idea of Heaven was to listen to the sound of trumpets while eating *pate de foie gras*. That has been my idea of Heaven to-night as I sat at your bountiful table. Dr. McLeod, of the Scottish Church, used to tell a story of a clergyman who, upon being asked to say grace at a public table, looked around to see what kind of glasses were laid out before him. When he saw the glasses were for claret he began by saying, "Oh, Lord, we are not worthy of the meanest of Thy bounty," but when he saw that the glasses held champagne he began "Oh, bountiful Jehovah." This being an era of neutrality, since I have told a story of the Allies I should supplement it by the story of the German Professor who came to visit Columbia and was entertained by the "Club of the Early Eighties." At the close of the entertainment by the Columbia Club he said, "Gentlemen, I have been at the Universities of Dusseldorf, of Dresden, of Berlin, but I have never been so drunk as I am to-night." It does not apply to me only because I have sat with your President at my right and Governor Stuart at my left while both were gorging on ginger ale until, like the old woman at the meeting of the Brick Lane Branch Temperance Association, in Pickwick, they seemed to "swell visibly" before my eyes.

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The President, because he gave all my time to the other speakers, has forgotten to announce my toast. The subject which Mr. Mumford and I selected over the long distance telephone was that of "New Occasions." No living man here knows what it means, and I have forgotten what I intended to say; but I think I remember that Winthrop, in his first volume of the History of New England, said "This *occasion* and the sickness of our minister put us all out of order this day."

Now, I am conscious that virtue is its own reward, "and no questions asked;" and I am conscious that when we think of our forebears it is with a smile of self-complacency that is a happy medium between Mona Lisa and "The Cheshire Cat." I would not disturb your digestion by ideas; for ideas, like Professor Wambaugh's ideals, are never dangerous unless they are "asserted as rights;" but I would like to make a few casual remarks on the topics of the hour, carefully considered and apparently impromptu, which make for the rest of the quotation in that "New Occasions make new duties."

I speak of New Occasions, mindful that you will face them, for you are no degenerate sons. Has your State not advanced—no, I will not say *progressed*—from Penn to Penrose? And I believe that you have that spirit of your Puritan forebears that will meet the trials and trivialities of the hour with a stern resolution to confront and to overcome them.

Your President has spoken of our national defences or at least hinted at them. We have wandered far afield from the "entangling alliances" which Washington besought us not to make; and the shot which Emerson's farmer fired, to echo 'round the world, has been succeeded by Dewey's command "You may fire when ready, Gridley;" with the result that despite our desire we have become a world power, controlling more of the littoral of the Pacific than any other nation of the world. Now, the difference between peace and war is this, that peace sends out her missionaries and war sets up her markets. The pres-

Address of Almet Francis Jenks

ent war, like other wars to come, is a war of commerce, not a war of conquest. If any one asserts that our maritime commerce must be confined to the Chesapeake Bay and Long Island Sound, let him tell it to the marines or to the submarines. Lord Justice Bowen said that England was a Venice, but her canals were the oceans of the world. But, seriously speaking, I care not how many dread-noughts are on the roster of her navy, neither she nor any other nation can embargo the waterways of the earth. It is well enough to invoke the Hague Conference, but if the Hague Conference could do anything, Europe would not be a scrap heap and a shambles, and mercy would be dropping like the gentle dew from Heaven, and not bombs, upon calm cathedrals and trembling peasants. No, the clash of nations cannot be calmed by the Beatitudes or by Bradstreet's Reports. We must have battleships even if the pork barrel has to go to the wall. Our army is not to consist of Governors' staffs nor of a home guard like that of Sydney Smith, that never left home save in case of an invasion. We are not a military nation, except when we come to nominate candidates, but nobody objects to a Boy Scout except his parents. I think it was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney who said "Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute;" but unless we have millions for defence we may pay many more millions for tribute.

Your President has said something about Mexico. There ought to be other cruises for our Navy than Vera Cruz, and our standing army should cease "marking time, like a marionette in a vacuum," and waiting to see whether assassination will result in the survival of the unfittest for President. The Monroe Doctrine is not a panacea nor a specific. Some South American republics are like a turbine wheel, they have eighty revolutions a minute. We cannot police and patrol the entire Continent, and we cannot regulate their dynasties any more than we can regulate their diet.

We hear complaint about business. Well, the original capital of the Plymouth Colonists amounted to about

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twelve thousand dollars, and when they landed they did not organize a Plymouth Rock Company, Limited, and try to foist the founders' shares upon the Pequod Indians. Personally I regard a ten dollar bill, in the language of diplomacy, as "a scrap of paper written to be broken." When Webster said of Hamilton, that he smote the rock of credit, he did not mean Plymouth Rock any more than we would mean Rockefeller. I am in favor of the fair deal, but I believe in the right of every player to shuffle the cards. A man should not be known by the Trust Company he keeps. When to be solvent is to be solitary, when a savings bank is not a sanctuary but a vaudeville show, when a certified check is a curio and cotton is almost a legal tender, we do not need only more collateral—we need more confidence. The Federal Bank scheme is all right, but what we want is more individual resolution. If not, the alternative will be a moratorium in every political platform of the future. I, for my part, want currency as free as the advice of a candid friend and as expansive as a politician's smile.

Well, we closed the Stock Exchange in New York just as the Romans closed the gates of Janus. We did it to keep the brokers out of the bread line; and now, if you will pardon a zoological figure of speech, the bears have admitted the lambs to Wall Street in order that they may keep the wolf from the door. Business is like the weather or the other man's watch—it is always wrong. But, gentlemen, you cannot run a corner grocery by the United States statutes, however liberally construed by the Supreme Court. The balance of trade is not determined by the scales of justice. I am inclined to think that we ought to let every man run his own business, even if it is a railroad; that you cannot look for dividends when the bookkeeper is daily expecting an indictment. Every combination is not necessarily a trust nor is a trust something, in the words of Pope, to be "first endured, then pitied, then embraced."

There is the income tax. There are those who think

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that the income tax is the eczema of the body politic. And there is the personal tax. That is the most efficacious tax I have ever known of—against the widow and the orphan. It sends the capitalists on a Cook's tour through the country, to establish residences in every State of the Union and to hire safe deposit vaults in every hamlet of the land. Of course I except the Custom House tax. The French novelist says of woman that she denies everything and she weeps. What a cruelty to make the wife of your bosom look upon perjury as a pastime and be cross-examined as to the details of her personal attire modestly laid away in her Innovation Trunk.

Speaking of woman, with bated breath we come to the question of woman suffrage: Now, some people say that women are prepared for it. I don't think that is the question. The question is whether men are ready for it. I, personally, being a married man, of course am ready for it. At a political convention in New York there was some doubt as to whether they should nominate any one for Lieutenant Governor. One man said "I'll take it." He was asked "Are you qualified to be Lieutenant Governor," and his reply was "Yes, I have been ever since the day I was married." George Eliot said that marriage was total annihilation or mutual concession. I am in favor of woman suffrage provided they will disfranchise the men and give us the same rights that the women have in New York without the vote. But how can you put shackles of silk on a woman when the only chains she has upon her are chains of pearls? It is a far cry from the ducking stool to the ballot box. But woman will get the ballot because she always has her way—or has her sway.

Of society I have little to say. There is an etymological definition of the *Vinessa Verticæ*, which is a butterfly that lays its eggs upon nettles and feeds upon them. We have too much adulation for the idle rich; that is, we make idols of those who are superbly solvent. The trouble with the rich is that they think there is no place like home, and so they never go there. Westward the course of

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empire takes its way; and all who have an income of over thirty thousand a year seek Florida, as Ponce de Leon sought it, for the fountain of perpetual youth. *Ferat qui meruit palmam*—let him go to Palm Beach who can.

Speaking of women (I did not know the ladies were to be in the gallery), we come to the modern dance. Cardinal Newman said that the ancient Athenians regulated themselves to music and so danced through life. Now, I am not of the opinion that the modern dance is the duet of daring and degeneracy nor am I of the opinion that it is the strangle-hold in wrestling reduced to music by mutual consent. But I think you have to keep your head as well as your heels, and you can go too far. Because the turkey trots, he should not replace the American eagle on our national escutcheon—except on Thanksgiving Day.

Then there is the modern drama. They used to quote from Shakespeare "All the world's a stage," but since the advent of the Moving Pictures the quotation is of course "Look here upon this picture and on this." The awful term is "Movies." I object to the modern drama compounded of the elements of the penal code, prussic acid and patchouli. If one of them must be relegated to the Old Man's Home I vote for Ibsen and against King Lear. Lady Godiva, if in the ballet, has no excuse and should be sent to Coventry forthwith. I see no reason why you cannot give Hamlet without having a topical song, in place of the soliloquy on the battlements of Elsinore, to divert both the ghost and the front row of the orchestra.

Now, this is frothy talk perhaps, but it is the counter-irritant to the serious and polished periods which went before it to-night. One cannot indict a nation, and one might extend the Bill of Particulars which I have detailed to-night to include other flea bites on Bartholdi's statue. But it is getting late. The time has gone so swiftly, under the charm of your hospitality, that my condition is like that told in the anecdote of the negro who was devoted to his betrothed. They were on the balcony and had been spending the evening quite alone. She had been sitting on

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his knee from nine o'clock until midnight, and she turned to him with uplifted eyes and said "Lucius, ain't you tired?" He said, "No, I was tired about ten o'clock, but since then I'se been only numb."

Now, why have I come, like Jeremiah, with all these complaints to Philadelphia? It was not because the Quakers set up the first lunatic asylum in the United States.

I have great respect and deep affection for my forebears. And if you will look into the Encyclopedia Britannica you will find that I also am of New England descent. Those New England ancestors were the bravest of a hardy race. One-fourth of them lived to the age of seventy or over, and it is said that four thousand New England families have been the progenitors of nearly one-third of all the white families of the United States. They were not only an adventurous race, but they carried their spirit into their migrations. They had the advantages of a sterile soil and a wintry climate, for I hold it true that the harder the struggle for existence in this world the greater the achievement of any people. The philosopher whom we admire most has said that these forebears of ours were more equal in their struggles than any nation of which history has record. At a time when absolute monarchies controlled the destinies of Europe they formulated and fostered all the fundamentals of free government—the town meeting, personal liberty, trial by jury, compulsory education. They also gave us—according to a phrase not original in Massachusetts—"a government of laws, not of men." If in their wisdom they believed they had founded a perfect government in theocracy, and if the result was a democracy, did they not build wiser than they knew, for after all the voice of the people is the voice of God.

When the Yellville National Bank failed, a committee of the depositors waited upon Col. Yell, the President, to ascertain, if they could, what had become of the deposits. The result of their interview was stated as follows: That after two hours of an impressive speech from Col. Yell

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they could not ascertain what had become of the deposits, but they were glad to report that his heart still beat warm for his native land. My friends, let us emulate the virtues of Col. Yell of the Yellville National Bank of Mississippi:

The entertainment here ended with the President's announcement of adjournment.

Constitution and By-Laws

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Constitution and By-Laws

We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(a.) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(b.) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(c.) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

(d.) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society, shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be
" *Veritas et Libertas.* "

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

Constitution and By-Laws

XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

MEMBERS

Members

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bradway, William,	Haverford.	Mch., 1908.
Busch, Henry P.,	324 South Seventeenth Street.	Nov., 1910.
Busch, Miers,	1006 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1910.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H.,	424 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	1709 Locust Street.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	312 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	West Walnut Lane.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	School-house Lane, Gtn.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Smith, Horace,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1914.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Adams, Benjamin,	605 Hale Building.	Dec., 1914.
Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Commercial Trust Building.	Nov., 1907.
Allen, Alfred R., M.D.,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1913.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Andrews, Thomas Wood,	Merion.	Jan., 1914.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	3913 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	308 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	Strafford.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Frederick L.,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1911.

Names of Annual Members of the

Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, Clayton F.,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1914.
Banks, George W.,	Aldine Hotel.	Jan., 1889.
Barclay, Hugh Balfour,	Merion.	Dec., 1913.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	Devon.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	Ogontz.	Nov., 1901.
Bartol, George E.,	1932 Locust Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	1703 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beach, Charles A.,	Reading Terminal.	Jan., 1913.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	55 Wall Street, New York.	Nov., 1898.
Belding, William S.,	1211 Arch Street.	Dec., 1911.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Felton	Haverford.	Dec., 1911.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Billings, Harry,	220 Commercial Trust Building.	Oct., 1911.
Blake, Barton F.,	Merion.	Dec., 1881.
Boone, John Allen,	318 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	Haverford.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4712 Springfield Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Bradley, Newell C.,	523 Hansbury Street.	Dec., 1911.
Bradway, Edward T.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Mch., 1908.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1901.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles E.,	250 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	740 Sansom Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabelé,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Buckley, Monroe,	328 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1907.
Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phoenixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	1421 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.

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Burt, Edward W.,	Denckla Building.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main St., Germantown.	Dec., 1895.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	2320 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, Philip E.,		Apl., 1910.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chase, Edward Berwind,	Commercial Trust Building.	Nov., 1909.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Crozer Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Clayton, Paul,	316 Philadelphia Bank Bldg.	Dec., 1912.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	3801 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	111 Commercial Trust Building.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John W.,	111 Commercial Trust Building.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	318 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Corthell, Ernest C.,	4426 Chestnut Street.	July, 1913.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	Real Estate Trust Building.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.

Names of Annual Members of the

Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	Sixth and Walnut Streets.	Dec., 1888.
Cushman, Capt. John F.,	311 South Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1908.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Daland, Judson, M.D.,	317 South Eighteenth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Darby, Edwin T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Davis, Carleton E.,	2025 Upland Way, Overbrook.	Dec., 1912.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
DeKrafft, William,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1911.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Wash. Square, North, N.Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Doane, Charles P.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1910.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Dodge, Kern,	5135 Pulaski Ave.	Dec., 1912.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Drew, Ira W.,	Cynwyd.	Oct., 1912.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,	Flanders Building.	Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	Carlisle.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	Pasadena, Cal.	Dec., 1896.
Elliot, A. H.,	Wayne.	Dec., 1912.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	1933 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Bryn Mawr.	Mch., 1893.
Emery, William,	Williamsport.	Mch., 1908.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Esty, Robert P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Herbert Spencer,		Mch., 1908.
Evans, Shepley W.,	Merion.	Jan., 1888.
Evans, Wilson Lay,	5104 Larchwood Avenue.	Mch., 1908.
Faires, James D.,	3808 Locust Street.	Dec., 1911.

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Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Farr, Edward Lincoln,	Wenonah, N. J.	Nov., 1908.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Ferris, Rev. George H., D.D.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1910.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	1723 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, Edward C. B.,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Fletcher, Gustavus B.,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gleason, Charles K.,	75 Worth Street, N. Y.	Oct., 1912.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	N. W. Fourth & Walnut Sts.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Greene, Ryland W.,	Seventh and Locust Streets.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Grafton,	4810 Trinity Place.	Dec., 1912.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Guild, Frank S.,	421 Arch Street.	Dec., 1908.
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	608 Perry Building.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hamilton, Charles R.,	1121 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Harmar, William W.,	Cliveden and Germantown Ave.	Dec., 1911.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Hopkins, William P.,	Lock Haven.	Oct., 1912.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1897.
Hovey, Frederick Sherman,	Queen Lane Manor.	Dec., 1908.
Howard, Daniel D.,	Ridley Park.	Feb., 1914.
Howard-Smith, Spurrier,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	816 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Frank, Jr.,	130 W. 44th Street, N. Y.	Oct., 1912.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road.	Dec., 1892.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	1328 Walnut Street.	Apl., 1903.
Hutchinson, Jos. B.,	1304 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1914.

Names of Annual Members of the

Jackson, Lothrop,	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
Janes, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Johnson, Reeves K.,	500 North Broad Street.	Oct., 1912.
Jones, J. Levering,	Land Title Building.	Oct., 1912.
Jordan, Harry T.,	1118 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Keene, Albert A.,	621 Cham. of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	Haverford.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Kent, Everett Leonard,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1912.
Kent, Henry T., Jr.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1912.
Kent, Russell H.,	Clifton Heights	Dec., 1912.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	3824 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1894.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Long, Joseph W.,	3407 Haverford Avenue.	Dec., 1911.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Ardmore.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	1101 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	305 Philadelphia Bank Bldg.	Mch., 1895.
Magoun, Henry A.,	Haddonfield, N. J.	Dec., 1911.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Mears, William A.,	405 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,		Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	1208 N. Broad Street.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Millett, George Herbert,	1301 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1914.
Mitchell, J. N., M.D.,	The Clinton.	Dec., 1901.

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Monroe, Josiah,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	524 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Montgomery, G. Dodge,	Wynnewood.	Jan., 1914.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Mumford, Edward W.,	228 Buckingham Place.	Dec., 1908.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Packard, George Randolph,	434 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1908.
Passmore, Ellis P.,	Coulter and Stanley Streets.	Dec., 1911.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Union League.	Oct., 1897.
Peet, Walter F.,	1229 Erie Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pearl, Frank H.,	125 East Mt. Airy Avenue.	Jan., 1913.
Peters, F. C.,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1912.
Pettingill, John D.,	127 North Thirty-third Street.	Apl., 1910.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	249 South Forty-sixth Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, Warren,	5010 Pine Street.	Dec., 1912.
Plummer, William T.,	Bleddyn Avenue, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Poole, Charles P.,	1840 S. Camac Street.	Dec., 1910.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	McKean Ave. and Clapier St.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Richards, Joseph Ernest,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Richards, Joseph T.,	3914 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1911.
Richardson, Hon. H. A.,	Dover, Del.	Mch., 1907.
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Rudd, Alexander H.,	Media.	Dec., 1911.

Names of Annual Members of the

Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Schofield, Herbert M.,	Sharon Hill.	Nov., 1914.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shaw, Frederic,	611 West Upsal Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1714 Delancey Street.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Simpson, William R.,	4200 Wissahickon.	Oct., 1912.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Smith, Charles Lathrop,	1211 Arch Street.	Dec., 1911.
Smith, Leonard O.,	Norwich, Conn.	Dec. 1885.
Smith, W. I. Clarke,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec. 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Spaulding, Frederick,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1911.
Spooner, Alban,	Beverly, N. J.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	831 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stockwell, Joseph F.,	6340 Woodbine Avenue.	Dec., 1911.
Strawbridge, Frederic H.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1908.
Streeter, Wilson A.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Apl., 1914.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Commercial Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1902.
Swift, Robert W.,	Clapier Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1912.
Synnot, Thomas W.,	Wenonah, N. J.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Tatnall, Henry,	Bryn Mawr.	Apl., 1910.
Taylor, Frederick W.,	Highland, Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1913.

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Thayer, Albert R.,	Care Edw. B. Smith Co., Franklin Bank Bldg.	Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, Albert,	4045 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., S.T.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Tower, Hon. Charlemagne,	228 South Seventh Street.	Nov., 1909.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tuller, John J., M.D.,	2100 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Tuttle, James H.,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1914.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Ulrick, Freedom N.,	1411 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Dyke, Theodore A., Jr.,	Union League.	Dec., 1912.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warner, Edward O.,	1205 Franklin Bank Building.	Oct., 1911.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Henry M.,	Devon.	Dec., 1908.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Waugh, Archie E.,	1223 Arch Street.	Dec., 1913.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1900.
Weston, S. Burns,	1415 Locust Street.	Dec., 1908.
Weaver, Joseph B.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Apl., 1910.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whiting, Frank R.,	2029 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1908.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnwood.	Dec., 1896.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Walter,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1910.
Woodman, George B.,	2126 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Wurts, John S.,	6628 Greene Street.	Oct., 1909.

Obituary

N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE

Charter Member New England Society of Pennsylvania

See Obituary Notice, page 110



Obituary

Charles Edmund Dana died February 1. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., January 18, 1843, and was a son of Brigadier-General Edmund L. Dana and Sarah Helen (Peters) Dana. The American progenitor of the family came from England and settled in Boston in 1640. Another of Mr. Dana's ancestors was Richard Dana, who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast." Mr. Dana's father was a captain in the Mexican War, and served in the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers under General Scott. During the Civil War he was colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, and took part in the Battle of the Wilderness, where he was shot and taken prisoner. Mr. Dana's mother was born at Belmont Mansion, where her great-great-grandfather, William Peters, erected a small stone house facing the Schuylkill in 1742.

Mr. Dana was educated in Dr. Faires' school in this city, and then went abroad to study architecture at the Royal Academies of Dresden and Munich, and then took up painting in Rome. He was the first American to get into the Royal Academy at Dresden, and the youngest at that time. He then entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and was graduated in 1865 with the degree of civil engineer. He accepted a position as assistant engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway in 1866, and one year later became assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which position he held for eight years.

In 1874 Mr. Dana went to Europe again and studied art in Paris, where he remained for several years. Upon his return to Philadelphia in 1879, Mr. Dana devoted his time to art and literary work until 1893, when he was appointed Professor of Art at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1904 he retired from active work at the University, but continued to lecture to classes in Tapestry and Decorative Heraldry.

Members Deceased during the Year

Mr. Dana was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Archaeological Society of the University of Pennsylvania and the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia. He was president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, a member of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Aztec Club, composed of descendants of the officers of the Mexican War; a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

He was a member of the Founders and Patriots of America, a society whose descendants trace their American ancestry prior to 1650. He was president of the Water Color Club, a director of the Library Company of Philadelphia, a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Dana was vice-president of the Fairmount Park Art Association, was a member of the Chicago and St. Louis jury of awards for the selection of pictures for the Chicago World's Fair Exposition in 1893, and received a gold medal from the Philadelphia Art Club in 1891. He was a member of the Contemporary Club, and was its president in 1905-6; he was vice-president of the Art Club, a member of the Rittenhouse and the Franklin Inn Clubs.

Mr. Dana was the author of "Glimpses of English History," a work in four volumes; "The Great Seal of England," and others. He has written many articles on art and antiquarian subjects for magazines, and has also written a large number of reviews and criticisms on art and other subjects.

He joined the Society in 1898.

Benjamin B. Faires died February 2. He was born in Philadelphia in 1855, and was of Scotch-Irish and English Quaker descent. His father was the Rev. John Wylie Faires, principal of the famous Classical Institute in this city for more than half a century, and one of the most distinguished educators of his time. Mr. Faires'

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mother was Elizabeth McKinley, a descendant of Mary Towne, of early colonial times, who was hanged as a witch at Gallow's Hill, Salem, Mass.

Mr. Faires was educated in his father's school and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1871. During this year he took the prize in his class for Greek prose composition.

His banking career began in 1872 when he accepted a position in the correspondence department of the Bank of North America. When the Fourth Street National Bank was opened in 1886, Mr. Faires accepted a position there and in March, 1896, was appointed Assistant Cashier, and made Vice-President of the bank in 1901.

Mr. Faires was among the first men to travel in the interests of Philadelphia banks, a practice which is now in general use. He was one of the committee which had passed the half holiday law for the benefit of bank clerks. For a number of years he was a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and was a director of the Tiona Refining Company. He was a member of the Orpheus Club, in which he took a great interest, a member of the Union League, the Bachelors' Barge, the Merion Cricket and the Racquet Clubs. He was treasurer of the Down Town Club, a member of the Presbyterian Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Faires is survived by a brother, William John Faires, 3808 Locust street; two nieces, Miss Elizabeth Faires and Mrs. Margaret Faires Strong; and two nephews, James D. Faires and John Wylie Faires, the latter being the son of the late Theodore W. Faires; a cousin, Mrs. James Grant and her daughter, Miss Martha F. Grant.

He joined the Society in 1903.

Amos B. Hall died May 13. He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1845. He was son of Estes Harrison Hall, born in Massachusetts, and Susan Beebe, born in Norwich, Conn.

Members Deceased during the Year

In the industrial and commercial activities of the city Mr. Hall was probably best known as senior member of the firm of Amos H. Hall & Sons, widely-known manufacturers of tanks and vats, with headquarters at 2915 North Second Street. He had been actively identified with the management of this enterprise since 1868, and his equitable business policies and integrity of purpose had secured for him a warm friendship in the various walks of life.

Mr. Hall is survived by his widow, three daughters and one son. He was a member of many social and beneficial organizations.

He joined this Society in 1888.

Frank D. Pendleton died February 12. He was born in Stonington, Conn., in June, 1834, and spent his early life at Westerly, R. I. In 1851 he went to the gold fields of California, acquiring a fortune. He came to Philadelphia in 1861 and joined the firms of James Smith & Co. and the James Smith Woolen Machinery Company, both manufacturing woolen machinery, on Race Street near Fourth. When he retired from business in 1905 he was treasurer of both firms.

For fifty years he was a member and deacon of the Central Congregational Church, Eighteenth and Green Streets. His widow, who was Miss Elizabeth Harrison Ives, of Meriden, Conn., and these children survive: Frank E. Pendleton, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Patrick Silfberg, Clementon, N. J., and Miss Edith Pendleton, of this city.

He joined the Society in 1900.

D. Parker Shortridge died January 3, 1915. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in January, 1829. He was the youngest of seven sons of John Hart Shortridge, a merchant of Portsmouth, N. H. and Margaret Tredick. His grandfather, Captain Richard Shortridge, was commissioned in June, 1775, and served in Colonel Enoch Poor's Second New Hampshire Regiment of the Con-

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tinental Army. Captain Richard Shortridge re-enlisted in December, 1775, in the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, at the time the Connecticut regiments declined to remain at the siege of Boston. He was encamped at Malden, near Winter Hill, all the winter of 1775 and 1776, and went to Canada with the New Hampshire troops in the spring of 1776, after the evacuation of Boston by the British. He died at Crown Point on Lake Champlain in July, 1776. Mr. Shortridge's mother's father was Captain Henry Tredick, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. Shortridge had been identified with the financial and business interests of Philadelphia for more than half a century. He was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad since its incorporation, having solicited subscriptions to its stock. He was made a director on March 24, 1874, and served continuously on the board during the administration of the last seven presidents of the system. It was through his efforts that the railroad's insurance department was organized and the old age pension system inaugurated. As chairman of the finance committee of the board since 1891, he was the leading spirit in the floating of securities and the financing of the system's many new ventures.

He came to Philadelphia when he was fifteen years old, having received his early education in Dover Academy, New Hampshire, and entered the commission house of David S. Brown & Co., with whom he spent twelve years. Then he became a member of the firm of George F. Peabody & Co., which was later known as Harris, Shortridge & Co., carrying on a similar business. Later the firm became Shortridge, Borden & Co. Mr. Shortridge continued in the firm until 1877, when he retired to take up larger problems of corporate finance.

Having spent thirty years in active business and having advanced to the front rank of his trade in this city, Mr. Shortridge, upon his retirement, took the first vacation of his life, spending half a year in Europe. He returned to become the most active member of the P. R. R. Board. He

Members Deceased during the Year

was also chosen director of many other financial institutions and railroads, among them the Philadelphia National Bank, of which he was for many years president, the Delaware Insurance Company, the Union Trust Company of New York, the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Western Savings Fund Society, the Merchants' Trust Fund, the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad. He was also president of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad until it was merged with the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shortridge was one of the organizers of the famous Centennial Exposition of 1876, and was one of the first men in this city to buy stock in the enterprise, and to solicit subscriptions. He was also a member of the famous old United States Board of Finance, serving from its organization in 1873 until it wound up its affairs in 1893. In spite of his advanced years, he was a regular attendant at the meetings of all the boards of which he was a member and spent much of his time looking after the financial affairs of the Pennsylvania.

As a young man Mr. Shortridge was active at St. Andrew's Church while the late Bishop Stevens was rector, and was very intimate with the Bishop until the latter's death. In 1860, Mr. Shortridge was elected a vestryman at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, and served on that vestry until his death; also as rector's warden from his first appointment in April, 1865, and as lay delegate to the Diocesan Convention continuously from that date.

Mr. Shortridge was a charter member of this Society organized in 1881 and had served faithfully for all this period in positions on the executive staff and as member of the Council and Entertainment Committee.

Augustus Thomas died April 22. He was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1842, being a descendant of the famous Adams family of the State of Massachusetts. He spent most of his life in this city, and until 1903 he was

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actively engaged in the business life of Philadelphia. For years he was a member of the firm of Pitkin & Thomas, dealers in military goods, and of the firm of William S. Hansell & Son. He was president for several years and afterward a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and formerly president of the Spring Garden Fire Insurance Company.

For years Mr. Thomas was one of the leading laymen of the Baptist Church in Pennsylvania, being affiliated with the First Baptist Church, at Seventeenth and Sansom streets, where he served as trustee. He is survived by his widow who was Miss Caroline M. Kinsey, a Philadelphian; Miss Emma L. Thomas, a sister, and Dr. Charles Herman Thomas, a brother.

He joined the Society in December, 1886.

Edward Tredick died February 18. He was born in Dover, N. H., and came to Philadelphia in 1885. He was president of the Nye & Tredick Company, manufacturers of knitting machinery. He was a member of the Union League, the Aronimink Golf Club, the Philadelphia Lodge of Elks and the Masons. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. A. M. Martin, of Bristol, and Mrs. Charlotte Nye, of Wildwood, N. J.

He joined the Society in 1890.

Stephen W. White died October 16. He was born in Philadelphia in 1840 and graduated from the Central High School with the '58 class. Not long after his alma mater gave him the degree of Master of Arts. Having become an expert stenographer, he was appointed as private secretary to Jay Cooke when the famous banker was in the height of his career.

In January, 1875, he entered the railway service as secretary of the Northern Central Railroad, where he made an enviable reputation. In addition to this office he was made assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Com-

Members Deceased during the Year

pany, thus virtually completing his connection over the entire system of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh.

Mr. White was a member of the Union League, the Historical Society, the Associated Alumni of the Central High School and many literary and religious societies. He was also known as an excellent linguist and the author of French and German translations. Mr. White is survived by his widow.

He joined the Society in 1887.

Stuart Wood died on March 2d. He was born in Philadelphia in 1853, the son of Richard D. and Julianna Randolph Wood. Stuart Wood's greatest ancestor, Richard Wood, of Bristol, England, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1682. In the early part of the Eighteenth Century, his grandson, Richard Wood, moved to the town of Greenwich, Cumberland County, N. J., where the family lived and intermarried with the Quakers, until Stuart Wood's father, Richard D. Wood, came to Philadelphia about 1820.

The only one of this branch of his paternal ancestors that came from New England is probably a great-great-grandmother, the daughter of Benjamin Bacon, of Connecticut.

On his mother's side, the first ancestor of Stuart Wood to come to this country was Nathaniel FitzRandolph, who settled in Scituate, Mass., about 1630. He and his descendants lived in that neighborhood for many years, taking a prominent part in the life of the colony. He later moved, with his family, to the territory between Perth Amboy and Trenton, N. J. One of them, Nathaniel Randolph, was born in Princeton, and gave to the college of that name the ground on which it now stands. Another branch of this family was prominent in Barnstable, Mass., prior to moving to New Jersey. A descendant of the first FitzRandolph was the grandfather of Mr. Stuart Wood,

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on his mother's side, who fought in the Revolutionary War, after which, having turned Quaker, he wrote his name "Randolph."

Mr. Wood received the degree of A.B. from Haverford College in 1870, Ph.D. Harvard in 1875, and was then honorary Phi Beta Kappa man. He was a director of the Market Street National Bank, of Philadelphia, the Vineland National Bank, of Vineland, N. J.; President and Treasurer of the Tampa Water Works Company, Tampa, Fla.

He organized the Independent Republican movement in Pennsylvania in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884; was a member of the Independent Republican Convention at New York endorsing Cleveland in 1884; and has always been active in Civil Service Reform, Ballot Reform, and Political and Social Science.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; member of the American Economic Association (Vice-President 1889 and 1890); Treasurer of the American Academy of Political and Social Science from its organization; manager of Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; writer of articles, "Theory of Wages" and other economic topics; member of the Art, Rittenhouse, University and Penn Clubs, of Philadelphia, besides several country clubs and other social and literary organizations; also member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, American Society of Mining Engineers, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, New Jersey Society, etc.

He joined this Society in 1896.

Names of Deceased Members of the

Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1909.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bacon, Richard W.,	Dec., 1894.	Jan., 1912.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barker, Eben F.,	Dec., 1882.	Feb., 1908.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Beck, J. Augustus,	Apl., 1901.	Sept., 1908.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Bigelow, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1911.
Bliss, Arthur Ames,	Nov., 1896.	May, 1913.
Bliss, Theodore,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1910.
Blynn, Henry,	Jan., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Boardman, George Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bond, Frank S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1912.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	—, 1883.
Brazier, Joseph H.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1911.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brooks, James C.,	Dec., 1899.	Mch., 1912.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1911.
Buckland, Dr. Edw. H.,	Nov., 1908.	Jan., 1912.
Burnham, George,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1912.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.

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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Church, W. A.,	Nov., 1901.	Dec., 1911.
Claffin, Waldo M.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1911.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edwin W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Cliff, George H.,	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1912.
Coffin, Edward W.,	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1912.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Colton, J. Milton,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1913.
Converse, John H.,	Jan., 1882.	May, 1910.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
Curtain, Dr. Roland G.,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1913.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	Oct., 1898.	Feb., 1914.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1910.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Mch., 1893.	Mch., 1908.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Ewing, Daniel S.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1915.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1914.
Faires, Theo. M.,	Dec., 1903.	Apl., 1911.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fisher, Ellicott,	Feb., 1897.	Dec., 1908.
Fiske, Edward R.,	Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1913.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1912.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Hall, Henry Throop,	Dec., 1906.	Oct., 1910.
Hall, Amos H.,	Dec., 1888.	May, 1914.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holden, Francis M.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1908.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Hopkins, Albert C.,	Dec., 1892.	June, 1911.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Howard, Francis A.,	Jan., 1883.	Apl., 1912.
Hoyt, Henry M.,	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1910.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland,	Dec., 1899.	Sept., 1910.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kelly, William D.,	Dec., 1892.	Dec., 1909.
Kenney, Henry F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.

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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Ladd, Westray,	Oct., 1897.	Aug., 1909.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	Oct., 1903.	Feb., 1913.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Litch, Dr. Wilbur F.,	Nov., 1901.	Dec., 1912.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Mackay-Smith, Alexander,	Jan., 1903.	Nov., 1911.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Marston, John,	Dec., 1883.	Jan., 1910.
Mason, E. Porter,	Dec., 1908.	Mch., 1911.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	Dec., 1885.	Jan., 1914.
Milne, Caleb J.,	Jan., 1904.	July, 1912.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Jan., 1888.	Dec., 1909.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Nov., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Dec., 1887.	July, 1913.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1913.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1889.	—, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tattнал,		Mch., 1907.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	Dec., 1900.	Feb., 1914.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Dec., 1894.	Mch., 1912.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shattuck, George,	Dec., 1889.	June, 1913.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1915.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	—, 1901.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	Feb., 1897.	Mch., 1909.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Snowden, A. Loudon,	Dec., 1897.	Sept., 1912.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Dec., 1887.	Aug., 1912.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	Nov., 1896.	Mch., 1911.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Taylor, Horace E.,	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1908.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.

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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, Augustus,	Dec., 1886.	Apl., 1914.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Dec., 1891.	May, 1908.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	Mch., 1905.	Apl., 1910.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tobey, Frank R.,	Dec., 1899.	Apl., 1913.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Towne, Nathan P.,	Dec., 1897.	Apl., 1909.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Tredick, Edward,	Jan., 1890.	Feb., 1914.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1910.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	Dec., 1902.	May, 1912.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Weaver, Clement,	Dec., 1889.	June, 1913.
Wells, Calvin,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1909.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Weston, Rev. Henry G.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1909.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Wharton, Joseph,	Nov., 1892.	Jan., 1909.
White, Stephen W.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1914.
Whitaker, Ozi W.,	Dec., 1900.	Feb., 1911.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Willard, De Forest, M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1910.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.
Wood, Stuart,	Dec., 1896.	Mch., 1914.

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